THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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THE DOG-DAYS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Heaven help us all!—in these terrific days
The burning sun upon the earth is beating
With his directest, fiercest, hottest rays,
And everything is melting!

Fat men, inflitante, fan the stagnant air,
In rash ewe to cool their ill-used glowing,
While with each stroke, in dolorous despair,
They feel the fat is growing!

The lean and lathy find a fate as hard
For, all sadly, they burn like any tinder,
Beneath the solar breeze, till wither'd, charr'd,
And crisped away to cinder!

The dogs lie lolling in the deepest shade,
The pigs are all a-wallow in the gutters,
And not a human creature—real or maid—
But querulously mutters!

Even stones now are in the "melting mood,"
And vegetables are most unwell, indeed,
The very corn that forms the prime of pride
Is now intensely torrid!

"Is there still, dreadful hot!" exclaims each one
Unto his sweltering, reeling neighbor,
Then mops his brow, and pants, as he had done
A night's herculean labor!

The friends who pass each other in the street,
Say no "good-morrows" when they come to-gether,
But "What horrid, hi'rid weather!"

What prudent mortals curb with strictest care
All vigorous curs—it seems the queerest puzzle,
The Dog-Star rages, rabid through the air,
Without the slightest muzzle!

But love is wise and equal in his way,
However it seems to clash with human reason,
His fiery dogs will soon have had their day,
And then shall have a season!

THE TWO ARMIES.

BY DR. HOLMES.

As Life's unending column pours,
Two marshal'd hosts are seen—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That Death flows back between.

One marches to the drum beat roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With aid, yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the full-fed planet's beam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine,
No plumed pennons wave,
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At honor's trumpet-call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright,
No striking battle-cry;
The bloodless sickle's silver sleight by night—
Each knows, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laurell'd bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthem pealing o'er their dust
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf,
That feeds the lonely grave,
When spring rolls in her sea-green surf
The wave-kissed island waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Where still the heavenly life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast
He pours his noble tide,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Spring from that scarlet dew—

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their stars are won,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the Throne!

Father De Smet and the Indians.

The good Father De Smet, who has recently returned from a protracted tour among the Indians, by whom he was cordially received, held a conference at Fort Leaveworth, on the 13th inst., with the Indian Commission. He narrated to them at great length the particulars of his journey, and gave a vast amount of information concerning the numbers and disposition of the Indians; what they complained of, their habits, &c. He thought it practicable, though difficult at first, to gather the Indians upon reservations, and thus secure peace. He concluded by relating a personal adventure:

I thought on one occasion I was a prisoner. Some Indians appeared on a bluff near which I was riding with two men who were accompanying me. After exhibiting their war whoop, they made the attack. I told my companions not to shoot, as we would gain nothing by doing so. I ran up toward them, having on my large black gown, which I put on every year when I travel in that country. They had heard of me but had never seen me. As soon as I got near enough they shook my hands. I gave some of them some coffee, and we lighted our fires and soon, and were hostile at that time. The chief had a very beautiful Buffalo robe, and when I dismounted he placed it on the ground. I thought he wanted to trade with me for my horse, but I was not a trader; that I never traded; that if I had anything they wished for, I would give it to them. Before I was done speaking the chief took me by the hand and made me sit on the robe. His men were all around, and they picked me up and carried me a quarter of a mile in triumph. They placed me in the lodge of the chief, where they prepared a large feast. They had a large kettle on the fire with buffalo meat in it.

The chief made a speech saying it was the happiest day of his life, that a man who speaks to the Great Spirit should come to see him. He wished me to speak to the Great Spirit. There were some forty in the lodge, and I stood up and made a prayer, asking the Great Spirit to bless them. While I spoke they all raised their right hands on high, and struck the ground with the left foot. I asked them the meaning of that. He said: "We raise our hands to please the Great Spirit, and we strike the earth because we are only crawling vermin on the ground." The idea was certainly very beautiful. They then placed themselves before me, took from the kettle a piece of meat, cut it up in small pieces, and according to their custom, I had to keep quiet and be fed by the chief. He took it up piece after piece and put it into my mouth. I made a sign when I had enough. My capture turned out a triumph. I remained there all night. The chief gave me a trial to see if I had confidence. While I was in my tent close to their camp, he came in to me with a large dagger in his hands about a foot long. The two men were afraid he was going to kill them. He placed the knife before my face and asked me whether I saw it. I told him I did. He said to me, "Are you not afraid?" I took his hand and placed it on my breast and asked him if my heart was beating fast. I said, "Why should I be afraid, you fed me with your own hand. I know I am as safe as though I were in the lodge of my brother. He thanked me and told me that he brought the knife to cut the hopples off the horses, if he had found them hoppled. I told him they were not hoppled, because we had nothing to fear. The chief remained with me a great portion of the night. He tried me this way to see if, after the reception they had given me, I would show any anxiety or fear. They are very cunning Indians. I had no apprehension at all, after having been received in camp in that manner.

Queen Victoria and John Brown.

A London letter by the latest steamer says:

"You have already received a notice of the Queen's book, "The Early days of Prince Albert." The volume is mercilessly ridiculed here and has revived all the old scandals against her Majesty. Much excitement has been caused by the appearance, in a new satirical weekly, called the *Tomahawk*, of a large picture called "A Brown Study." John Brown, the Queen's favorite gillie or Scotch servant, is represented standing where Prince Albert used to stand, at the left of the throne. One hand rests upon the crown; the other holds a short pipe. At his feet is the British lion looking up to him most meekly and lovingly. The drawing is by an artist named McMorgan, now a scene painter at the Covent Garden, and it is so admirably done that even those who detest the spirit cannot but praise its artistic beauty. Of course it refers to the story that the Queen has an intrigue with this strapping Highlander, who accompanies her everywhere.

It is said that that the Prince of Wales went down to Osborne on the day the *Tomahawk* appeared, in order to induce his royal mother to dismiss Brown. Similar attempts by Earl Derby and the Duke of Cambridge failed, and these authorities are currently reported to have negatived the contemplated review at Hyde Park during last month because they were afraid that the people would hiss Brown and the whole family against with John Brown, and she refused to appear without him.

"The Queen declares that Brown was the favorite servant of Prince Albert, and that she will not dispense with his services. She therefore allows him to adjust her cloak for her and to drive behind her in her carriage, and has had him painted holding the reins in a full length picture of "The Widowed Queen." The matter has now assumed a delicate phase. To dismiss Brown would be to recognize the scandal, to retain him will certainly increase it. What will be the upshot, nobody can predict; but things have come to a pretty pass if a Queen cannot choose her own attendants.

"I have the best authority for saying that her Majesty is kept constantly on the move, traveling from one castle to another, by the advice of her medical attendants, who fear an outbreak of hereditary insanity. I know that her abdication would be hailed with delight by a majority of all classes of her subjects. Royalty in Europe is at a great discount now. The real sovereigns, like Derby, and Disraeli, and Von Beust, are no longer bothered with crowns and purple robes."

Another writer says: "An interesting question in connection with the Exposition is, Who will profit by it? Every one who has anything for sale within its limits, and with whom I have conversed on the matter, is disposed to consider himself even lucky if they get off without losing anything. The restaurant keepers, notwithstanding the high prices which many of them at the start, that they have lost money and would be glad to close up at once. On the other hand, it was stated in the Corps Legislatif, or the Senate, I do not now recall which, only a few days since, that the Imperial Commission, notwithstanding the aid which it had received from the General Government and the City of Paris, would be likely to lose by the Exposition, as there was no prospect that the receipts would equal the expenses. This is rather a curious fact, and may serve as a hint to other nations that may be ambitious of opening an exhibition similar to that now open in Paris."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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KING OF JERUSALEM.

Life of Count Leon, the New Saviour.. His Sojourn at Economy.

[Translated for the Commercial from the Gartenlaube.]

Under no condition has religious fanaticism been more boldly displayed, assumed more gigantic proportions, and occupied a more extended field, than in the anticipations of the millennium, which are technically understood by the word *chiliasmus*. This word represents the idea of renovation of the world on communistic principles on the return of Christ, the expectation of a political and social revolution, resulting in the establishment of a form of paradise on earth, known or recognized by various nations under different names descriptive of their conception of supreme happiness, and the literal fulfilment of the glory definitely pronounced in the revelation of St. John.

What endless and silly investigations have been made to calculate the precise time at which the golden era of Christianity would dawn, and in what extravagances have these absurdities resulted! It was, however, reserved for the nineteenth century to witness the advent of the boldest impostor in this direction, whose life, deeds and opinions have not been at all sufficiently exposed. We are pleased to present the result of careful inquiry concerning the life of our hero, at the best sources accessible at the present time, without waiting to discuss the merits of certain improbable and fabricated stories concerning his origin.

The castle of Aschaffenburg, at times changing to Mayence, was the residence of the electoral Archbishops of Mayence, and, since 1787, of the coadjutor of this bishopric, Karl Theodore von Dalberg. In this castle, in the above-named year, 1787, lived a seamstress named Helena Balser, a girl of uncommon beauty, both of form and feature, who unfortunately found abundant favor in aristocratic eyes, and after much adroit manœuvering contrived to marry a florist in Kostheim, of the name of John Adam Mueller, in order to provide before the world a father for the expected high-born clerical scion. As soon as the new and happy bridegroom discovered the deception he resolved to enlist in the Prussian army, when an angel appeared to him, not in a dream and clad in raiment of light, but in the black garb of a priest, and predicted a great honor which should happen to him, because a Messiah, the conception of the Holy Spirit, would be born to him. As a corroboration of this statement, considerable sums of money were given him and an advancement to the office of road inspector granted by his grate ful country as a remuneration, in advance, for his meritorious conduct. These incentives worked a charm, and the evil spot was washed away with the golden Lethean water. The absence of the entry on the church record at Kostheim, a fact which young Mueller and his deifiers were afterwards sharp enough to know how to use, sufficiently attest the arrival took place in some unknown place and in secret manner.

Stormy times surrounded the early years of young Mueller's life. When only a year old the French Revolution broke out and the waves of popular tumult spread themselves even to the Rhine and disturbed Mayence and its neighborhood. Long before the French General Custine appeared with his troops, in the year 1792, before the city of Mayence, the Electoral Court of Mayence had flown to the second residence in Aschaffenburg. In this siege Kostheim suffered very much and the inhabitants, among them Helena Mueller, with her blonde haired boy, fled with all possible haste in order to avoid being overtaken.

When little Bernhard Mueller had attained his eighth year he was sent to a seminary in Mayence, where he remained two years, but at the same time was closely confined, after the strictest mode of Catholic educational system, and thra-hed oftimes like the leading horse in a circus. The boy was evidently not here on this uncommonly gifted boy received the early inoculation of religious fanaticism. On leaving this institution after he had passed his fourteenth year, his parents, after much thought, that he should learn tailoring, and was duly apprenticed to that sedate occupation. He soon left his master, and took up with a company of English showmen, with whom he made the circuit on the tight rope. Not content, however, in this situation, he resolved to enter holy orders, and for this purpose joined the cloister at Aschaffenburg where he remained several years under regal protection, and studied the legends and miracles of the saints and the history of spiritual and temporal knighthood, in which he was delighted with the grand conduct and prowess of the Knights-Templar, in the protection of the pilgrims and the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, and especially charmed with their residences, their independence of all political powers on earth, their opulence and wealth. In this way his active imagination was stimulated very early, and he soon became filled with extravagant and romantic notions, which gradually developed into a monomania. Here he also held the position of acolyte, and was handsomely tipped by an unknown hand.

With such preparatory training, and impelled by a powerful conviction, he was in a proper condition to undertake a pilgrimage to Rome, to behold the working of the Romish church at its sources. In Rome he was disappointed in discovering the error of the fountain at its source, which he could not reconcile with his peculiar conceptions. For this reason he left the Papal city in a short time, and wandered about for a while, finally reaching Bamberg, where by adopting so much of the Franciscan order, as can be otherwise termed begging, he finally arrived in Regensburg, a considerable city in the Kingdom of Frankfort, under the rule of the Prince Primate Karl Von Dalberg, where he anticipated to receive the protection of the patron whose union land had already shown so liberal to him at Mayence and Aschaffenberg.

Here a change occurred in his career which stamped itself on his whole future life. Though originally a zealous Catholic, he began to doubt many of the dogmas and forms of the Romish church, which appeared to him different from those of the early times, and conceived a new system and abandoned himself to the idea that his extraordinary birth and origin signified a proof of his holy mission. Mueller was greatly encouraged in this mystic belief by a man named William Sykson, a missionary of a religious society in London who was staying at Regensburg, to make proselytes. Attracted by his fondness for the mysterious, in which the trifling character of Mueller delighted, he soon became the friend and confidante of the English missionary, and who penetrated more deeply into the mysteries of the world, nature and time, forbidden to profane eyes, there was developed in Mueller an unbounded arrogance and presumption, as he would shortly be the object of worshipped. From thence to the role of the prophet was but a step.

During his residence at Regensburg, Mueller, in connection with his religious relations below known and display the courage he possessed, gave evidence how firm his convictions were planted. It appears it was part of his plan that the regeneration of the world should begin in Austria, and he was very much attached to the Emperor of Austria, and still more to the Archduke Charles. In the year 1810, immediately after the conquest of Austria, Napoleon sent Napoleon's finger on his meridian of his glory and fortune, a warning note in which he foretold in a prophetic manner, his close overthrow and the destruction of his power, and advised him to repent without delay. Mueller's friend, Sykson, without date, signed only Bernhard Mueller, actually reached Napoleon's hand, and the angry Emperor, through his secret police, instituted search everywhere, and set a price of 1,000 Frederic'dor on Mueller's head, during which proceeding Mueller spent four weeks hid in a cellar, where he subsisted solely on onions. He afterwards escaped to London in order to become a missionary, and as a prophet to travel over the world.

In London he prepared himself for his prophetic career, and through Sykson, was recommended to the Superior of the missionary society there as a member and envoy. As the air of faith and piety he possessed, the simplicity of character he displayed promised great missionary success, he was joyously received. He received instruction at the same time in certain medical decline and the English language, and though he seemed resolved to renounce the Catholic Church, he held firm to the mystic ideas he had drawn from his study of the Bible and which later influenced his whole life.

It was now the beginning of the year 1812, and with it came the fulfilment of his prophetic **epistle of menace, which greatly fortified him in the minds of the faithful.** He even gained a high opinion of himself, that his prayers and supplications had moved the power and grace of the Almighty, to set in motion the destructive forces of nature, fire, frost, hunger and pestilence, for the downfall of Napoleon. Through the simple concurrence of events, the mystic demonstrations of Mueller acquired new life and a tremendous fame.

Probably it was in 1813, Mueller and Sykson received orders from the missionary society to proceed to Holland, and after traveling about for a time eventually reached Cork, the second commercial city of the island, where they made the acquaintance of two persons who gave great assistance to the development of his plans, and through whom he had a career acquired a more romantic and fantastic character, namely, a Jesuit named Martin, and Miss H., whose full name has never transpired.

Miss H. was represented by an English reporter as an educated lady, belonging to the first class of society, a member of a religious union in Cork, and though surrounded and courted on all sides, from her early life she manifested no inclination for marriage. She had, however, traversed that unfortunate time for a woman, the line of middle age, which often terminates in a condition of single blessedness, with a fixed and settled conviction that she had been destined for a higher mission, but at the same time was closely confined, after the strictest mode of Catholic educational system, and thra-hed oftimes like the leading horse in a circus. The boy is

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the first man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and confined upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

THE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

During the rebellion certain Democratic politicians at the North—particularly in Pennsylvania—were in active sympathy with it, omitted no opportunity to render it assistance, were even hopeful of its success, and no doubt were in some way or other in constant communication with JEFFERSON DAVIS and other public enemies. Conspicuous among this class was JERE. S. BLACK, the leading spirit of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and at present the chief adviser of Mr. JOHNSON, and principal instigator of his alarming proceedings. Were we to attempt to characterize the present actions of Mr. JOHNSON, we could in no way do it so fittingly as by declaring that, having submitted himself to the advisement of such men as BLACK, he is acting up to the standard of Pennsylvania Democracy, of whom Judge SHARSWOOD is the chosen favorite and standard-bearer in the present canvass. BLACK and SHARSWOOD belong to the same school of politics, and it should be enough for the loyal people of Pennsylvania to know that the Democratic candidate, were he to speak now, would approbate warmly the course of ANDREW JOHNSON and stimulate him to further steps in the same direction. But for the encouragement derived from this school of politicians in the North, the rebellion would have been put down at least three years before it was. And now, as then, true to their instincts and sympathies, they have in a sense organized anew, with Mr. JOHNSON at their head. We see, therefore, that the old issue of Loyalty and Freedom has been thrust on the people of Pennsylvania. All of a sudden, through this unholy combination and the desperate actions and still more desperate intentions of the President, which naturally result therefrom, other issues have been cast into the shade and measurably set aside. This has been the peculiar work of Pennsylvania Democracy, led by BLACK with SHARSWOOD for standard-bearer. Of the latter's sympathy—in common with the Democratic party in the North—with the cause of the South brougout the war; of his support of the peace-at-any-price doctrine and the candidates standing on that platform, there is no shadow of doubt. His contribution to the cause was the opinion which he voluntеered, with no motive but the damaging effect it might have on the loyal cause. That he is now, as he was then, in perfect accord with BLACK & Co., is indisputable; and he thereby becomes the representative of the ideas and purposes of Mr. JOHNSON in his present desperate attempt to prevent the perfect restoration of the country. The strong indictment framed by GRANT against ANDREW JOHNSON applies equally to the tribe of BLACK, SHARSWOOD & Co By them no word of alarm is spoken, no note of warning is sounded, although we have reached one of the gravest periods in our history. No intelligent man can fail to perceive that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and the desperate cause of ANDREW JOHNSON are so intimately connected that support of the one is indorsement of the other.

THE CAPITAL.

The condition of affairs at the Capital is such as cannot be contemplated, by any lover of his country, without profound concern. It is not to be estimated in the light of mere party views. When danger threatens the nation, party issues are put in abeyance, as they were at the outset of the rebellion. The subject engages the thoughts of all serious minded people, at the present hour, and raises in them the gravest apprehensions. What mysterious and malign agency, not developed to the public eye, is controlling the highest functionary of the Government? Have traitors, after all, through his defection, secured ascendancy in the counsels of the nation? Are the wholesome laws of Congress, for healing the wounds inflicted by parricidal hands, to be distorted by false interpretations, in order to please those who inflicted the wounds? Are faithful agents legally appointed and legitimately employed in the work assigned them to be dishonored and forced from their positions, at the will of those who have brought the country to the verge of ruin? Such questions are deeply and earnestly agitated in the minds of the patriotic people, and party lines cannot separate those who entertain these common sympathies and apprehensions.

Last year the President's demagogical speeches, repeated like ballads from station to station, were filled with protestations of his high respect for the Constitution and the people. Now, when the will of the people has been again and again expressed through their legal representatives, and when General GRANT's earnest and manly protest presents it emphatically to his consideration, it is met with the contemptuous evasion, "I was not aware that this matter had been referred to the people." While professing to execute the law of Congress and appealing to his official oath, his action contravenes the law, as is proved by the cheering it receives by those who openly blaspheme the law. Last year, in this very city, he unblushingly claimed the right to stand at the door of Congress and forbid its proceedings, till the voice of the people could be heard. This year, after the voice of the people has been heard, in both the election and the action of their representatives, he formally takes his stand, to nullify or reverse what they have wisely and properly done, for the restoration of the Union.

A miserable and dangerous progress is demonstrated by these things. One man takes position against the nation. It is not with Congress nor with General GRANT that the President seeks a quarrel, but with the patriotic Union people; and his instigators and indorsers are the same who instigated the infamous rebellion which *Union* people of all parties united to put down. So let them unite now and the country will be saved, by the sublimest victory of the war.

GRANT TO JOHNSON.

The correspondence between the President and General GRANT, on the removal of General SHERIDAN, that has enlisted the curiosity of the people for a few days past, was given to our readers in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. For a day it has occupied the thoughts and the conversation of the people. And we venture the assertion, that General GRANT's letter indicating his sentiments and his position on the subject, not only meets the hearty approval but elicits the enthusiastic admiration of all true patriots and Union men. At the same time, it scatters, like darkness before the rising sun, the narrow, selfish, party theories and hopes of the opposite class, who have deluded themselves with their own misconceptions and depreciations of General GRANT's character.

In a few honest and earnest sentences, of uncommon terseness and strength, he maintains—and for these reasons he opposes it—that the removal of General SHERIDAN will be contrary to the clear and emphatic will of the people, that it will be understood as an obstruction to the law under which he is acting, that it will encourage the disloyal element in the Southern States by an apparent co-operation of the President with them in opposition to the law. These consequences he assigns as reasons why SHERIDAN, who, he unequivocally declares, "*has performed his civil duties faithfully, and intelligently*," should not be removed. He also adds others, drawn from the requirements of the service in the different departments of the military government, and sums all up in the classification, "there are military reasons, pecuniary reasons and above all patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on."

To this clear, brief, exhaustive and manly letter, called for by the President's own request for the General's views, the President responds in the customary egotistical and dogmatic style, defining his own position as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, throwing in some insinuations calculated to prejudice the General in the estimation of his subordinate officers, and soundly berating SHERIDAN whose rule, he says, "has been one of *absolute tyranny*, without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions." The President, it will be also noticed, not only differs absolutely from General GRANT in his opinion of SHERIDAN's administration, but he differs from himself and his last year's speeches, about the will of the people. Then even Congress, he claimed, might be suspended by his will, till the will of the people in the election should be heard from. Now, having no hope from the people, he treats their will with ill-disguised contempt.

THE KEY NOTE!

When the Republicans of Pennsylvania read the noble letter of Gen. GRANT to ANDREW JOHNSON, giving his reasons why Gen. SHERIDAN should not be removed from the command of the Fifth District, they felt that it furnished the key note of the campaign on which they are entering. The earnest words of protest by the hero whose sturdy blows crushed the rebellion, against the act of a faithless President, will ring through the land like a bugle call on the eve of battle. They furnish not only his perfect vindication from the aspersions of enemies, but will reawaken the Union hosts to the contest which a treacherous President at the head of the rebellious elements North and South invites them. When the Rebellion was at its height it was GRANT who combined our armies and overwhelmed it. And now that, in the administration of the civil questions growing out of the struggle, the scattered fragments are reorganizing under ANDREW JOHNSON, his words of protest will everywhere rally anew the defenders of the Union to complete the work "for which a patriotic people have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure." Here are the words of the protest and warning:

"I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I believe that their voice may be heard.

"General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconstructed element in the South that they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they had the Executive with them."

No one can doubt that these vigorous sentences proceeded from the hand and the heart that, at an early day in the rebellion, summoned a rebel army to an "unconditional surrender," that had no other answer to another than, "I propose to move on your works at once," and that, till the rebel armies were dispersed, had no thought, spoke no word, did nothing that was not, like a rifle shot, direct to the single loyal purpose nearest to his heart. Thanks—a thousand thanks—to the warning which our great hero has given to a too confiding people, and for the key-note that he has sounded and will be taken up every where by the Union hosts!

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS AND FRANCE.

The American public school house in the French Exposition has attracted its share of attention from visitors. The remarks it has elicited have been somewhat diversified and conflicting. This is not surprising, since, even in our own country, with the beneficial results of the public school institution illustrated in the general intelligence of the people, there are found persons, presses and classes who speak of the free public schools as an abomination. The notorious MILLIGAN, who was convicted of an attempt to get up a rebellion in Indiana, auxiliary to the slaveholders' rebellion, regards the public schools as a nuisance, full of infidelity, to which no Democrat can safely send his children. And there is another class of persons who hold the same opinion and use the same language respecting them.

The school house of the Exposition has given occasion to a correspondent of the *Tribune* to say some just and complimentary things on the subject, and to say them in a sprightly way. For example, to the credit of Illinois, he says:

"This type of cross-road free school house that draws the deep attention and provokes the frequent inquiries of French, English, German, and other foreign visitors interested in the urgent question of popular education is exhibited not by Connecticut, the nursery of schoolmasters, and first of our States to institute a common school fund—not by Massachusetts, the most enlightened, and almost everything liberal State of the Union—nor yet by New York, so magnificently gentlemanly in its appropriations for schools, but from that young sprout of a State, Illinois."

And to show that the institution is appreciated and approved by the people of that young and vigorous State, it is added,

"The million facts recorded in connection with the school-house are that instruction is given freely to more children in the State; that, as is shown by official statistics, 85 per cent. of the children receive it; and nearly appropriation for gratuitous public instruction than does France, the 'head of civilization.'"

The reflection, suggested by this representation to the intelligent French observer, cannot fail to be creditable to our country, and may stimulate the nascient desire for a better educational condition in his own, in which, with a population of about thirty-eight millions, of whom a full third of the adult population cannot read nor sign their own names in writing, less money is appropriated for free primary instruction than in the State of Illinois, with a population of two and a half million. If such ideas be suggested to the French Minister of the Exposition, by the sight of the Illinois miniature institution, the school-house will be performing there, even in the holiday of the show, its appropriate every day work—arousing thought, promoting improvement and stimulating desires and purposes, for the intellectual and moral elevation of the human race.

THE *Post* kindly advises the Republicans to bring out their "heaviest metal," in the approaching nomination of candidates for public office. We have not much encouragement to follow this counsel, from the example of the Democrats, whose candidates, from time immemorial, have uniformly proved too heavy to be carried successfully through any election. However strong the men, with the weight of Democratic principles in their pockets, they are as prone to sink as FALSTAFF was when thrown from the buck basket into the Thames. In return for its kind counsel, and in view of the currency doctrine which G. H. PENDLETON has tied to the neck of the Democracy, we advise *buoys*. The Democratic candidates of the *Post* persuasion should by all means provide themselves with buoys. Though these cannot save them, they will at least serve to show where they may be found after the election.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says, "to-day GRANT is the staff which holds up the traitor President. Without him, JOHNSON could neither stand nor walk." This weak and malignant utterance, scarcely equalled by that of the *Tribune* in the same strain, entitles Mr. PHILLIPS to a place of infamy beside Mr. JOHNSON. It is about time both were assigned to back seats in our national politics. Oracles of such scanty wisdom should at least have the cunning to speak more ambiguously, if they would keep up the illusion of their fame.

THE NEW JACK CADES.

A sort of JACK CADE "rising" against currency, banks, business and capital appears to be portended in the papers and speeches of the Democracy. Every kind of property would be depreciated and every department of business paralyzed, if by any possibility the contagion of their ruinous principles should gain prevalence and power in the politics of the country, and infect its legislation. The doctrine of the Hon. G. H. PENDLETON, indorsed and promulgated by the Pittsburgh *Post*, besides involving a national breach of contract, would, if reduced to practice, produce universal stagnation and bankruptcy.

Even if their theoretical data were correct—which they are not—their monstrous proposition for evading the payment of the national debt would be none the less absurd. They might as well argue for a general conflagration, to consume everything valuable, because some unmannerly person had lighted a sulphur match "betwixt the wind and their nobility." Party desperation has never displayed itself more clearly, in war or peace, since the nation was born, than in the reckless attack, made in the way and by the parties referred to, on the finances of the Government and the property, business and interests of all the citizens. And it must in truth be stated, that Judge SHARSWOOD has furnished the occasion for this wild onslaught upon every man's pecuniary interests. He has put into reckless hands the firebrands which they are scattering, to produce a universal destruction of business, property and credit. The remedy is in the hands of the people whose interests are jeopardized. The State election involves this whole question. Let every man who owns any thing—Government bonds or anything else—consider and not vote so as to render his property comparatively valueless.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The President persists in withholding from the public the correspondence between himself and Gen. GRANT concerning the removal of STANTON and SHERIDAN. Enough is known of it, however, to remove any question as to its general character, and on this points the New York *Times* says:

"We are assured on authority we cannot doubt that in opposing the President's decision, Gen. Grant employed stronger language than is ordinarily supposed to be compatible with the respectful tone of official intercourse. Instead of being the kind, easy, friendly letters of which the public have been told, they were on both sides coldly official. Nor was this case only in reference to the removal of Sheridan. In connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, Gen. Grant was equally plain-spoken and emphatic. He told the President that only an astute lawyer could discover reasons to sustain the proceeding, and that no reasons could be given which the country would accept as satisfactory."

If the correspondence is not before made public, it is not to be doubted that Congress, when it assembles, will call for it. Meanwhile the correspondent of the Boston *Post* makes "a guess at the text," and gives quotations which are not wholly guessed at. General GRANT, after urging the President in the name of patriotism not to remove SHERIDAN, said:

"We live in a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land, and the people have expressed their unwillingness to have Sheridan removed."

To this point the President replied:

"I know we profess to live in a republic, and I have been taught to believe that the Constitution is the embodiment of the popular will, and that is the supreme law of the land."

The President, says the correspondent, "also inquires where and when the people had expressed their unwillingness to have General SHERIDAN removed. He was not aware of such an expression." This contempt for the people is perfectly characteristic. They have yet to do that which will make Mr. JOHNSON understand what they mean.

THE New York *Tribune* says General GRANT, though not "hostile" to the purposes of the President, cannot be "expected to go so far nor work so heartily in the direction meditated as STEEDMAN, JERE S. BLACK and MONTGOMERY BLAIR will readily do." This miserable piece of meanness and exhibition of utter destitution of truth and principle on the part of the *Tribune*, was perpetrated, it is true, before the glorious letter of GRANT to JOHNSON was published; nevertheless it shows to what depths that paper is capable of descending. Whether the publication of the General's letter will have the effect of extorting justice remains to be seen. The *Tribune* has ever had a way of its own of placing itself in antagonism to the popular conviction and braving public odium; but in no instance, not when it proposed to let the South secede in peace, not when, after years of bloody struggle, it proposed to accept the "best attainable terms" and give the rebel slave-holders four hundred millions for the damage they had sustained; not even when it furnished bail to the organizer and leader of the rebellion, did it succeed more signally in placing itself in antagonism to the impulses of the loyal people and the settled conviction of true men, than it will find it has done in attempting to place the responsibility of the acts of ANDREW JOHNSON on Gen. GRANT. How like chaff before the whirlwind does the noble letter of Gen. GRANT dispel the insinuations against him in which the *Tribune* has been indulging for the last ten days! And how completely is the *Tribune* answered, and how overwhelmingly are his accusers met by the short and manly letter of the General! If he had written nothing else, if he had done no other act, this would be enough to establish on an enduring basis his character as a patriot, his wisdom as a statesman and his faithfulness as a public servant.

THE New York *World* comes down hard on Mr. JOHNSON, and so far as it is able to do it, closes the door of the Democratic fold forever in his face. If JERRY BLACK has succeeded in making him believe the party will receive him if he will make certain changes and smash things generally—in which delightful occupation he is engaged—it is evident the New York organ is not all disposed to have the bargain ratified. The *World* tells Mr. JOHNSON that he is responsible for the rigorous policy of Congress, and that the South has him to thank for the frequent turning of the Reconstruction screws. The July meeting of Congress and what followed resulted from Attorney General STANBERY's opinion. "The evils which were not law," says the *World*, "he provoked Congress to make so." In truthful language, those things which the rebellious manifestations showed were necessary to be done, a loyal Congress did. The *World* tells the President thus plainly what and where his mistakes have been:

If Mr. Stanbery had acted in the spirit of a statesman, he would have given the President counsel in privately his opinion of the law, and have advised him to make its May changes, or commanders which he has deferred till late in August. If the President had put General Thomas in General Sheridan's place in June, and replaced General Sickles by a pronounced Republican of natural moderation of character, there would have been no meeting of Congress, and the unrelieved ambiguity of the original law would have been favorable to the south desiring the progress of reconstruction, and have been a convenient justification of the generals afterwards. Mr. Stanbery having neither strengthened the President nor benefited the South, there is no reason why any well-wisher of the country should deprecate his resignation.

The *World* has no confidence in Mr. JOHNSON so far as the future is concerned. The past has destroyed that. It concludes its lecture in the following language:

We trust there may be no more attempts to extinguish a fire by vindictive streams of petroleum through the engines. The law will, of course, remain the same whether the President changes his Cabinet or not, and the spirit in which it is executed will nevertheless make a difference. A Republican Cabinet who believed in the law would not be judged so captiously by Congress as a Cabinet which does not, and could raise its operations without provoking new collisions. As President Johnson has chosen to have a Republican Cabinet, Democrats would rather see in it Republicans who can do some good than Republicans who can do none. The present Republican Cabinet has only aggravated the evils of a situation which was bad enough at the best.

THE language of ANDREW JOHNSON in his impotent reply to Gen. GRANT, where in he reminds the General that "the President is the Commander and Chief of the Army and Navy," and swaggers about the Constitution as his only guide, clearly indicates that he has determined to set up for himself, and that he has the will if not the power to become Dictator. No intelligent man can close his eyes to the reckless purpose of Mr. JOHNSON. The intimation that he has determined to defy General GRANT and the law of Congress, by giving orders direct to the successor of General SHERIDAN, when that power is given to GRANT only, is startling; and the people are warned by it that the rebellion is not yet over. The people of Pennsylvania are again summoned to the old issue—for there can be no new one so long as such things are transpiring. The loyal masses cannot with safety relax their vigilance. Once more, then, the people are summoned to the rescue.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.

The New York *Times* lately expressed the opinion that the greatest calamity that could befal a candidate for office in the North, in the approaching elections, would be any suspicion attached to him that he sympathised or affiliated with the President in the course he is now pursuing. The late Democratic convention in this county gave proof, so far as its action was honest and sincere, that it coincided with the *Times* in this opinion. The convention had a fair opportunity and an urgent entreaty to press certain resolutions favoring the President and his views, but it refused to receive them. It wanted to keep clear of the President. It would not hang a millstone around the necks of its candidates, whose chances were slender enough already. No, no, speaking for the Democracy of the county, the convention would say nothing about the President lest it should damage their candidates.

Now, the newspaper organ or organs of the Democracy show clearly enough that they are in favor of the President and his views and policy. Herein is the joke—that the Senatorial candidate, controlling the old, *bona fide* organ, should advocate and applaud the President whom the convention did not dare to endorse. Which is to be taken as an index of the Democracy?

THURLOW WEED is giving the President some plain talk, and what it says may be taken as reflecting the views of Mr. SEWARD. He takes up the President's remark that he is unwilling to see the "whites degraded," and is much less disposed to make them slaves to the negroes," and speaks thus plainly to him:

"Now, in all respect for the motives of the President, and with entire confidence in his integrity, we are forced to say THAT THIS IS JUST WHAT HE IS DOING. The removals referred to will facilitate the evils which the President deplores. All the *direct* opposition, denounced by Radicalism, has contributed to the degradation of the Southern Whites, and is rapidly hastening the other dreaded consummation."

Considering that it is Mr. SEWARD that is talking to the President through Mr. WEED, the following must certainly be regarded as more frank than the language which those who obtain access to the Executive have been in the habit of employing:

"Forgetting that they had the wind and tide in their favor, he took open issue with them. Every blow he dealt was recalled. Every veto augmented the power of the radicals in Congress and with the people. The idea which the President has expressed so often, and clings to so tenaciously, 'that the good sense and patriotism of the people will ultimately decide against Congress,' is a fallacy and a delusion. It is worse than madness—it is folly—to look, in the present temper of the people, for an impartial or patriotic, or rapidly hastening the other dreaded consummation."

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THE idea of universal amnesty to everybody and thing engaged in the rebellion, is said to have entered the head of the President. Such an act would be perfectly consistent with the mad policy which Mr. JOHNSON has been recently pursuing—a step necessary, in fact, to consummate the design on which he appears to be intent. Having thrown himself into the arms of the unreconstructed rebels of the South and the no less rebellious Democratic leaders in the North, he cannot do less than extend amnesty to all those resting under disabilities for having been on the side of the rebellion. It is true that this would be like opening the jails, and penitentiaries for the purpose of securing the services of the inmates to a desperate leader—nevertheless it would be a consistent act in the President, and the suggestion that he contemplates it is favored by all his movements. But if he is going to do it, it must be done before Congress meets; for at the rate he is going on at present, it will not be long after that date he will have the power to do anything.

THE tone of the President's letter to General GRANT is not encouraging to the hopes of a speedy and honorable reconstruction. It indicates that he has marked out his programme and means at all hazards and at any cost to adhere to it. The sarcastic style in which he addresses the General, calling his invited letter a "formal report," and the contemptuous way in which he speaks of the wishes of the people, and the furious tirade against General SHERIDAN and the prominence he gives to his supremacy indicate a sort of abandonment, which augurs no good to the country. The letter is a feeble and minute attempt to meet everything in the General's noble remonstrance, and we believe does hit every one with either a denial an evasion or a rebuke, but not one of them with a dignified and manly consideration, or a fair and logical argument. It looks as though he meant to break fellowship with the General and to take matters entirely into his own hand, as he attempted with the Congress while it was in session.

NOW for the North Pole! A campaign is to be organized for its capture. France has taken the field. Fifty citizens have sanctioned an enterprise for discovering the long sought prize and making the seizure. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars are to be raised as the first step of practical advance. The open Polar Sea is to be entered by a new route, never before tried or heard of. This is promising. We advise the surrounding of the evasive object, after the manner of a fox-hunt, and a cautious "closing in" upon the point by the whole expedition. Legions of honors await the man who shall first take hold of the pole and gaze upon the North Star directly over his head.

CABINET changes—the remodeling of the whole concern—will take place at an early day. Why Mr. JOHNSON has kept the present cabinet so long is told by the correspondent of the Boston *Post*, who seems to have become thick at the White House of late—thus:

"Many of President Johnson's friends have complained of him not changing his entire Cabinet, and in reply to the question to-day why he had continued Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, he said to a friend that circumstances which Mr. Johnson alone could appreciate had induced him to keep together the same advisers which Mr. Lincoln had called around him. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln had shocked all Christendom, and a sympathy followed, in which his Cabinet largely participated. Mr. Seward had been wounded and lacerated, and it was no easy task to throw him overboard. Such surroundings kept the Cabinet together, but the President, I understand, now expresses the belief that it would have been better had he cleared the decks at first, and selected an entirely new Cabinet."

THE question, has the President power to remove Gen. GRANT? has been started. The law of Congress approved March 2, 1867, settles it in the negative. It declares that "the General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at his headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate." It will be seen that the President can not transfer Gen. GRANT from Washington; nor, so long as the supplemental reconstruction law stands, can he interfere with the General's instructions to the District Commanders.

IT is about time the New York *Herald* took ground against General GRANT. It has already virtually done so by espousing the cause of ANDREW JOHNSON and by applauding the removal of SHERIDAN. It will not be many days before the *Herald* will be squarely out for JOHNSON for President. JOHNSON, no doubt, expects as much; and it was on this account, and in gratitude for its recent support, that he selected the *Herald* for publishing the GRANT correspondence.

THE rumor which we have from Washington that General GRANT will ask to be relieved from the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*, will surprise no one. And yet, on reflection, no right minded man, with new perils that are arising on all hands, can fail to regret to have him succeeded by any appointee of Mr. JOHNSON.

GEN. GRANT refers the President to a letter marked "private." It is not to be doubted that the General would be perfectly willing to have it published; in fact, the injunction is virtually removed by the publicity given to the fact of the letter's existence. Will Mr. JOHNSON furnish that also to the *Herald*?

THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Comments of the Republican Press.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The letter written by General Grant to the President protesting against the removal of General Sheridan is published. It is not too much to say that this noble document anticipated every argument which has been urged by the press and people of the country against that ill-advised step, and that it presented the reasons why that step should not be taken in more pointed and concise terms than have been employed by anybody else. The unmistakable will of the people, the great services of Gen. Sheridan, the bad effect which its removal would have on the unreconstructed element of the South, the repeated expression of Gen. Thomas's wish not to be made the instrument of censuring General Sheridan, and the duty devolving upon the President to execute the Reconstruction Law faithfully—are all pointed out in nervous language, which leaves no doubt that General Grant was deeply solicitous that the order should not be insisted on. No one can read the letter without feeling that the most crying injustice has been done to the great soldier by those who have charged him with sympathizing with "Andrew Johnson's policy." There is not a word which does not breathe the truest loyalty to the principles upon which the rebellion was put down and the work of reconstruction undertaken by Congress. Above all, the injunction which he gives to the President, that this is a republic in which the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is to be obeyed, is most significant and honorable. The capture of Lee's army was not a prouder addition to the wreath of the general's fame than this letter to a faithless Executive.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Johnson evident'y looked upon it as Grant's duty to run over to the White House, and after touching its hat and performing sundry genuflections, to give to the occupant there the benefit of his endorsement of his action. Again Mr. Johnson has been disappointed. The man who would take nothing less than unconditional surrenders from Buckner at Fort Donelson, Pemberton at Vicksburg, and Lee at Appomattox Court House, was not yet prepared to surrender his own ideas of justice and patriotism to the representative of those who were compelled to lay down the arms of treason before his invincible legions of the Union under his command. * * * So strong on the one hand could have sustained the evils resulting from Mr. Johnson's course in fewer words, or placed them more forcibly before the people that has General Sheridan's own manly letter indicates. He has gathered them together in a nutshell, and every one can comprehend at a glance the fearful responsibilities which the President has incurred by his late and still more recent acts of insubordinate protest, and issued the order for Sheridan's removal.

[From the New York Times.]

To those who have assailed the fidelity of General Grant to the principles of the Republican Party, his letter must bring intense mortification. It rebuts so completely the accusations which the *Tribune* has cast upon his name, and shows so completely the clearness and depth of his convictions, that its appearance in print does him timely and essential service.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The earnest, patriotic words of Grant will convey comfort and encouragement to every northern and national heart. They are what the country expected of him, and what the demands of every true citizen in this hour.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

General Grant's letter to the President protesting against the removal of Sheridan, expresses the views of the supporters of the Government and defines the General's position so that it can not be mistaken. It does the General great credit.

[Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Considerable curiosity is expressed to see the protest Grant made against Stanton's removal, referred to in his letter, but which was withheld. It is said to be couched in much stronger language even than that used in relation to Sheridan, but for reasons best known to himself the President kept it from the public. Grant stock is decidedly above par today in Washington.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

It is easy to see that Gen. Grant was no reluctant to let the letter appear. The reasons are evidently exactly those we have assigned. Mr. Johnson would far rather have submitted to the execution of an act of which the Radicals disapproved with this proof of General Grant's full sympathy with the loyal millions of his countrymen in his views concerning reconstruction. Instead of Mr. Johnson claiming that Grant and himself were in full accord in the great questions of the day, Grant has given public evidence to have the people believe on all sides after the fall elections, but truth cannot be always suppressed, and the truth is now known to the people. He is known as a patriot—as a soldier true to the cause in the hour of its peril, and no longer be deceived as to his position. It is as well understood as the truth and patriotism are, that Mr. Johnson's falsehood and perfidy, and the latter can no more involve him in the odium and disgrace in making him a member of his Cabinet than he can elevate himself to the high station which the confidence of the millions of the loyal hosts in the grateful recollections of the American people.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

But the main interest from his protest Gen. Grant's letter. His habitual reticence gives place to a positive and full expression of his opinion of Sheridan and his administration, the authority of Congress, the duty of the President as a servant of the people, and of the unreconstructed rebels. The case has never been so well put by any one else as by General Grant in this concise and powerful protest—especially the second paragraph. The tone of the sophistical pettifogging of the President sounds most pitiable by the side of it. A stronger contrast is hardly conceivable than that of having the executive and judicial capacities to deal with the President for high crimes and misdemeanors expressly delegated to the General of the army, but created from him by the peculiar force of the commander-in-Chief, he acts forth with matchless force in the other objects of the high trust of the duties of plain. If Congress goes with equal vigor to the reconstruction of the States, and to the final work of insurrection, it will bring A. J. to terms without much delay. An abandonment of his present course of investigation is impracticable to the majority of Congress is only as true to its obligations as General Grant is to his duty.

It is to be hoped that the Phillipses, Greeleys and Tiltons will see in the letter of Gen. Grant how Grant will now be honorable enough to acknowledge their error, or at least to cease attacking him.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

It is of importance, as placing Grant before the country in his true light as the earnest and reliable adherent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and as the determined opponent of the reactionary policy now in the ascendant at the White House. His language is so plain, so forcible and so straight to the point as to leave no room for quibble as to his position. Every loyal soldier and sailor will rally to the President by saying that the removal of Sheridan "will be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," which we take to be about as direct an intimation as he'd like to think of Johnson's course as he could well give.

[From the New York Post.]

What of General Grant on the other hand? His statesmanlike letter will put to shame the persons and presses of whom he for several years was the idol to fix upon him, for their private purposes, the suspicion of foolishness equal to Mr. Johnson's. * * *

General Grant's opinion on reconstruction are not a secret. He has, freely with many persons, and there was not the slightest occasion for the misrepresentations to which he has lately been subjected. He believes that the work of reconstruction ought, on every account, to be promptly accomplished by Congress. He holds that the country is seriously injured by the long delay which has occurred. He thinks that military rule over the South is not nearly so bad or so dangerous as some fancy, and he is ready to say, for that, as he once put it to a friend in conversation, if just as it was with negro slavery, which, though hurtful and mischievous to all, was far more injurious to the slaveholders than to any others. To accomplish Congressional policy, when it was declared, should be requisite supplements as General Grant and most others to it ought to be discouraged; and that it is expedient to that end that all parts of the Government should appear to be cordially united in working out, to the end that the whole country may, as speedily as possible, be placed in the full enjoyment of the constitution, and all parts be represented in Congress.

Now, in this faith Grant has the greater part of the Republican party with him. He is, of course, not favored by the persons who desire to keep the country in a tumult, who wish to thwart or defeat the work of reconstruction, who insist on confiscation, etc.

But Grant has with him, in his behalf, the greater part of the Republican party, which earnestly desires the completion of the work of reconstruction, and has faith in Congress as a co-ordinate branch of the executive party, which has the same desire. States-manship is to do the best possible. It is not a group furious because your own wishes are impossible. It is not to go all lengths, or to stop short of all. It is not to go our own way. Gen. Grant is not a politician, but his letter reads like that of a statesman and a patriot; a man wise enough to see that it is best to work with the means at hand, and to go no further; and clear-headed enough not, to forget the end in looking at the means.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Such language from a man of General Grant's equal mind and reticent nature is of unmistakable import. * * * The loyal masses will thank General Grant for these words. We believe a very short time will prove how truly he has freshadowed not the effect of the President's renewed policy of obstruction.

The reply of the President shows how strongly he felt the effect of General Grant's protest, though determined to disregard it. His chagrin stops out in the intimation that he had not asked for "a formal report," "but only a "verbal statement of the General's views," a statement he would have doubtless twisted into anything to suit, with the aid of the serviceable correspondents who are always on hand on convenient periods to seek an interview with him; but a formal statement of the General's views is the truth and earnestness in which General Grant has made it, is the best guarantee that the President, when its foresight has been approved by events.

[From the Troy, N. Y., Times.]

The letter of General Grant is worthy of the man. It dispels all doubt of his position, touching the removal, and it effectually silences the clamor raised by the Radicals, who have sought to make capital by the unfortunate substitution of commanders.

Grant's Indictment of the President.

The Detroit *Post* regards the letter of General Grant as the grand indictment on which Andrew Johnson "will be tried and convicted, and removed from office." In the language of Grant, he is charged with an "effort to defeat the laws of Congress," for granting "a triumph" to the "unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order;" for "emboldening them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they had the Executive with them;" for removing General Sheridan, though "he had performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently;" for disregarding General Thomas's services in battling for the Union, and assigning him to relieve General Sheridan against his earnest protest; for removing General Hancock when the public interests demanded his services in a "complicated department," for disregarding "military interests, pecuniary interests, political interests;" for defying "the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed," and the earnest remonstrance of the General of the Army, who protested, in vain, against it," in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country.

The Opinions of the Press.

We are beginning to receive the comments of the Republican press on the Grant-Johnson correspondence. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

The letter of General Grant to President Johnson has been published, and will be found on our first page. It goes far beyond the expectations of General Grant's most sanguine friends, and must satisfy his most carping critics. It is as radical in its support of Sheridan, and as radical in its opposition to the policy of Andrew Johnson as Wendell Phillips, and much more reliably so than Horace Greeley. General Grant has chosen time to speak and has spoken bravely, eloquently, patriotically in tones that will thrill the American heart with an interest and enthusiasm than ever for the great captain.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:

A few days since we expressed our views on the subject of the political views of the General. We stated that so far as he had given no indications which would lead us to infer that he did not heartily sympathize with the great party of the war—that party which is to-day battling against the country's enemy in Washington, as it did for six years against an equally vindictive foe in Richmond. * * * The letter tends to reinstate Gen. Grant in the confidence of the people, which confidence was shaken by his course. We could not believe that a soldier so faithful and successful would fail his country in her hour of need.

GENERAL GRANT.—The *Tribune*, after reading the letter of General Grant, boldly declaring that there were "military," "pecuniary," and "patriotic reasons" why General Sheridan should not be removed, will find difficulty in pursuing its warfare upon the conqueror of Vicksburg.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

GRANT AND A. J.

The Removal of District Commanders.

Grant Earnestly Urges that it be not Insisted Upon.

The President Reminded that the Will of the People is the Law of the Land.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1867.

The following is the correspondence between General Grant and the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., Washington, August 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States:

SIR—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing me to appoint General. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of Missouri, General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, and also, your note of this date enclosing the instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order saying "I would be pleased to hear any suggestion you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers." I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of treasure, to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that the order be not insisted upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the law of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconstitutional element

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Saturday, August 31, 1867.

ADDRESS

OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, August 27th, 1867.—*To the People of Pennsylvania Fellow-Citizens*—In a recent address from this Committee your attention was invited to sundry issues and principles involved in the pending canvass, and also to the political opinions and judicial decisions of George Sharswood. A short review of the principal occurrences since the last State campaign, is now considered proper. The contest of 1866 was fought, in the main, upon the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. These were the national issues; and on the one side were arrayed the Union Republican party and the "Boys in Blue," and on the other President Johnson, the Democratic party, and all the rebels and their sympathizers from one end of the Union to the other. On these momentous issues Pennsylvania rallied in her strength, and polled over *one hundred and forty thousand* more votes than at her preceding annual election. Among the results were the triumphant election of Major General John W. Geary for Governor, and the indorsement of Congress, by the return of a delegation more unanimous for the right than ever known before in the history of the Commonwealth. Other loyal States united with us, and the loyal and wicked "Policy" of President Johnson, and of his new friends and allies, was overwhelmed by the unprecedented and magnificent popular majority of *four hundred thousand votes!* Every State which had been faithful to the National Government and the cause of the Union during the war, approved the proposed amendments. Every rebel State, except Tennessee, rejected them; and under the rebel provisional governments created by President Johnson, rebel power resumed its ascendancy, and became dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Vagrant and labor laws virtually re-enslaved the freedmen. Loyal men were outlawed and trampled under foot; and the revived spirit of the rebellion was everywhere triumphant. Riots, murders, outrages, and assassinations were the order of the day, and calmly for either the lives or the property of loyal men was nowhere found. Treason had front seats, loyalty had been made odious, and traitorous conspirators against the life of the nation were vindictive and rampant.

Such was the condition of public affairs in the South when Congress convened in December, 1866. This nation had solemnly received, and voted, that the Union should be restored on the basis of loyalty and liberty, and to this end was the Fortieth Congress elected. Hence were passed the Reconstruction laws, in execution of the recent popular verdict. The President vetoed them on refusing to accept, or abide by the decision of the people, to whom he had so often and so vauntingly appealed. Congress re-enacted them over the veto, by more than the required two-thirds; and they are now the laws of the land. Under them, including the amendments of last session, reconstruction is rapidly progressing, and would have been long ere successfully accomplished, but for the persistent obstructions by the President, in defiance of Congress and the popular will. Justice is being done to the loyal white and black, have been protected from the malice of defeated rebels; treason, in a measure at least, has been made odious," and many rebels have been compelled "to take back seats"—as Andrew Johnson, in a lucid interval, declared they should. Even the better portion of the rebels admit the justice of these reconstruction laws, and are cheerfully acquiescing in their provisions. General James Longstreet, a distinguished rebel officer, in a recent published letter from New Orleans, expresses himself as follows:

"I shall set out by assuming a proposition that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms. The great principles that dispel political parties during the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was again experimented, and were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North and what *they* claimed as *principles*, cease to be principles, and are become *law*. The war is over, and we bold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. *It is, therefore, our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law. The military bill and its amendments are part of them.* We should accept them as such, and place *ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to met future political issues as they arise.*"

Jeff. Thompson, another rebel General, in a late letter to George D. Prentice, Esq., indorses the reconstruction laws of Congress thus:

"The confederate government wiped out States rights the first time it drew its sword. A bloody war wiped out slavery, and wiped out the confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as ordained in this law?' *and I emphatically answer, yes!*"

It is greatly to be regretted that terms which are so acceptable to the fighting rebels of the South, should be so unpalatable, and cause so much clamor from their non-combatant sympathizers in the North.

The enemies of the United States having been finally defeated in battle, united their efforts to elect sympathizers from the North, and to procure the admission of enough rebels from the South to form a reliable Union, *through Congress*, to attain what they had lost in the field. This programme was frustrated by the loyal people at the ballot box in the election of the Fortieth Congress. Defeated in open war, and again in Congress, these baffled conspirators, as a last resort, are endeavoring to save "the lost cause" *through the courts*. They deny that anything has been settled by the war; and boldly proclaim that "all these grave pending questions" must be decided *"but in fact, as they would have been decided had they arisen eight years ago, or had no war taken place."* (*Philadelphia Age*, July 8th.) They not only deny the constitutional power of Congress to impose terms upon the rebel States or people, but deny that Congress itself is a lawful body, because the rebel States are unrepresented. Hence, the recent application to the Supreme Court of the United States for injunctions to nullify the Reconstruction laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel states. In the same interest, and of the same character, is the nomination of George Sharswood, a well known and life long State rights man, for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He judicially denies the power of Congress to issue paper money, or to give it value by making it a legal tender. (*Boyle vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer, of March 18, 1864, page 92.*) Judges Thompson and Woodward, of the same court, not only announce these same doctrines in the case of *Mercine vs. Sailor et al. (Legal Intelligencer of June 16 and 30, 1865, pages 188 and 205)*, but in the case of *Woodside et al. vs. Lane et al.* (9 *Wright's Reports, page 238*), *denied* the power of Congress, in time of war to draft men into the military service. The principles declared in these decisions were as hostile to the national existence and perpetuity as any assault ever made by General Lee and his armed legions at Gettysburg, or elsewhere. It requires no argument to demonstrate that if these decisions on currency and the draft had prevailed, and become the established law of the land, no more in the war would have been possible than if the rebel army at Richmond had been reinforced with half a million of men. Is it *safe*, therefore, to place another man, entertaining these opinions, on the Supreme Bench of the State?

Forewarned should be forearmed. These *Superior Courts* are now the "last ditch" of the rebellion; and the country calls upon the "Boys in Blue," and every loyal voter, to rally once more to the rescue!

Complete your county and township organizations without delay. With this thoroughly done, victory is sure; without it, there is danger. Revive at once everywhere the Loyal Leagues and associations, which proved of such vast service during the war. Let every patriotic man feel that he has something to do in the good work, and prosecute it with zeal to do it well. Exclude all side issues, local quarrels, and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These worn out hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last two annual elections, when, as now, they were declared by our enemies to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end. Be not discouraged by the vain boasting of our adversaries. They have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot now prevail against us. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have heretofore nobly sustained us, and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragements of drafts, taxation, bereavement, and carnage; and when nothing but an abiding faith in an overruling Providence, and in the justice of our cause, enabled us to see the end. Shortly there can be no inflationists, and when the goal is almost reached! and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the fruits of the late deadly civil war, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy ever encountered by republican institutions. We stand close by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for Liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free Government, at home and abroad; in full view of the oppressed millions, who from beneath crushing despotisms watched our flag, with tears, and hopes, and prayers, throughout the four long years of bloody conflict, before its battles, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him, and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.

By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }

Across the Continent.

We learn from a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* that the first "iron horse" has climbed the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and is now on the eastern slope of the mountains, looking down into the great interior basin of the continent. The track is not yet finished over the summit, but it soon will be, and in a few more months the whistle of the locomotive will be heard as regularly, if not as often, in Virginia City as it is to-day in Chicago. The engine which is now over the eastern slope of the mountains was carried over piece-meal to aid in the work of construction beyond the summit. Five hundred carpenters are now at work building bridges and trestle work on the eastern slope, and the great enterprise of our day may be said to have overcome its greatest obstacle. Occident and Orient are stretching out their hands towards each other; heaven speed the time when they meet and embrace as brothers.

Bridget Dougan, who is to be hung for the murder of Mrs. Connell, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, next Friday, confessed her crime, and says she alone did the murder.

PRACTICAL ARGUMENTS FOR FREE TRADERS.

The Prices American Mechanics Must Compete with Under Free Trade.

Col. Forney, in a letter dated at Brussels, embodies in a table the prices paid to mechanics in that country. Such facts require no comment. We quote:

The wealthiest of these regions is the Germanic and Latin country of Belgium, whose brilliant capital I am now visiting. It is famous for its coal, its flax, its wheat, and its manufactures of iron and cloth—and its lace, carpets, cutlery and cotton goods are known over the world. And it would seem that the people are satisfied with the government of Leopold II. They have, as I have said, free schools, a free press, free speech, and a free religion. But here, as elsewhere, the Prostrate policy grinds human labor under its oppressive despotism and crushes out the spirits of men. The following table, arranged after careful inquiry and personal examination, is presented for the reflection of the American workingmen and the American politician. It is a list of salaries and wages paid in the various avocations and industries in Belgium, closing with the prices of butter, flour, beef and bread:

	Francs per day.
Stone masons	1 00 to 2 00
Engineers	1 00 to 2 00
Bakers	1 00 to 2 00
Stonecutters	2 00 to 3 00
Coopers	2 00 to 3 00
Tailors (master)	1 00 to 5 00
Tailors (journeymen)	2 00 to 3 00
Servants (males)	2 00 to 2 50
Servants (females)	1 00 to 1 50
Butchers	2 00 to 3 00
Carpenters	2 00 to 3 00
Hatters	2 00 to 3 00
Shoemakers	2 00 to 3 00
Glaziers	2 00 to 3 00
Gardeners	2 00 to 3 00
Farm servants (males)	2 00 to 3 00
Locksmiths	2 00 to 3 00
Brass founders	2 00 to 3 00
Book-binders	2 00 to 3 00
Printers	2 00 to 3 00
Pressmen	1 00 to 3 50
Compositors	2 00 to 3 00
Clerks	2 00 to 3 00
Wood-chair makers	2 00 to 3 00
Watch makers	2 00 to 4 00
Silversmiths	2 00 to 3 00
Wheelwrights	2 00 to 3 00
Barrel makers	2 00 to 3 00
House Painters	2 00 to 3 00
Roofmakers	2 00 to 3 00
Upholsterers	2 00 to 3 00
Pastry Cooks	1 00 to 2 00
Workers in porcelain	1 00 to 2 00
Lamp maker	2 00 to 3 00
Plasterers	2 00 to 3 00
Lasterers	1 00 to 2 00
Beef per pound	1 00 to 2 00
Butter per pound	1 50
Wheaten flour, 196 pounds	12 00
Bread per pound	0 20
Chief conductor (year)	1,800
Asst. conductor (year)	1,600
Engine driver (year)	1,200
Engineer (year)	2,000

(Five francs is less than one American dollar.)

These are the rates of wages and prices of provisions in Belgium, the best of the Continental countries, and you need hardly be told that they are not higher in the other kingdoms, where labor has fewer advantages, and the demand for employment is greater, owing to estimate, soil, &c. It is unnecessary to add that human beings thus compensated cannot enjoy luxuries like butter or beef; cannot dress save in the poorest clothing, and cannot travel on steamboats and railroads. Nor need I expatiate upon the hopelessness of accumulating for the future. The contrast between these data and the wages of labor in the United States will be made by the intelligent American mechanic for his own edification. At a time when the whole body of the workingmen of our country are complaining that the price of labor is too low, we have a new movement in favor of free trade originating with the very politicians who profess, as in Connecticut and in Pennsylvania, to sympathize with "the strikes," and who actually, out of this profession, secure votes from the working classes themselves! It is only necessary to show how European labor is underpaid to foreshadow the condition of the mechanics and artisans of the United States if these politicians can succeed. J. W. F.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Sullivan county have made the following nominations: Representative, Levi Rogers, of Sullivan county, (subject to the decision of the Representative Conference); County Treasurer, George W. Simmons; County Commissioner, William Meyers; Auditor, Commissioner, E. M. Dunham; County Auditor, B. M. Sylvara.

At Bedford Springs, Pa., recently, a party of gentlemen were discussing the political situation, when a leading Democrat, not an admirer, as few Pennsylvania Democrats are, of the Old Public Functionary, emphatically remarked: "Gentlemen, the Democratic party was sired by Thomas Jefferson, and damned by James Buchanan." For Democratic wit, this is not at all bad.

G. W. Colton, Esq., the opponent of Morrow B. Lowry, for the Senatorial nomination in Erie county, it is said, will carry that county at the primary meetings. But Erie county having seceded from the nomination for Congress county, and the latter having declared for Mr. Lowry, it is held that Mr. Lowry should be the nominee. Mr. Colton is represented to be a very popular public man.

The Democratic conferees of the Legislative districts of Westmoreland and Indiana counties, have confirmed the nomination of John Faushold and Wm. Ross, of Westmoreland county, and Robert H. McCormick, of Indiana county.

The Democrats of Dauphin county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Daniel Daugherty, George Riley. Prothonotary, Daniel Shaffer. Register, Adam Meiller. Treasurer, William K. Verbeke. Commissioner, Daniel Bitterman. Poor Director, Jacob Buffington. Coroner, Charles B. Jack. Auditor, George Kunyan. Jury Commissioner, H. S. Wilson.

Hon. G. A. Grow made a speech at Montrose a few days since, opening the political campaign in that quarter of the State. He will address the citizens of Warren on the 3d of September.

The Republicans of Fulton county have made the following nominations: For Assembly, John T. Richards, Fulton county; John Weller, Somerset county. County Commissioner, John Kittle. Jury Commissioner, Nicholas Ott. Auditor, Philip Newman.

The Union Republican Committee of Armstrong county have issued a call for an election on the 14th of September next, to fill the vacancy on the ticket, caused by the death of John McClelland, candidate for County Treasurer.

The County Jails of Pennsylvania.

Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., the inspector appointed by Gov. Geary to examine the jails of the State, is now performing his duties. After he shall have submitt ed his report there is no doubt that a general law will be passed looking to the proper care of prisoners, and at the same time, protecting them from the inhumanity that is now exercised towards them. At one of the prisons visited by Mr. Dickinson, he found a young lady playing on a melodeon, and inquired of her the whereabouts of the sheriff. She replied that he was absent, but she transacted his business. Mr. Dickinson then stated his business, and the young lady drew forth a formidable bunch of keys, and started for the door, but she was unable to unlock it. She was then asked how many prisoners there was in the jail, and her reply was "none." "Can you go and get the key, then?" he inquired Mr. Dickinson. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "he is hobbled." "And why do you iron a man who is innocent until proven guilty?" demanded the inspector. "Oh," said the humane young damsel, "we are afraid he might get away, and, if he should prove to be innocent, then you know we can easily remove his irons." After leaving this place the inspector submitted the following written queries to the Sheriff: "Do you consider your jail safe?" "Who attends to the fires in your absence?" The response to the first query was, "the jail is not safe;" and to the second "I am never absent."

At another jail Mr. Dickinson found that three cells had been fitted up in an ordinary-sized room of a dwelling house, and they reminded him more of fire-proof safes than anything else he could think of. Into these places, without either light or ventilation, less than three received through the gratings of the door, human being were kept. The jailor was asked if men were ever kept in them during the warm weather, and he said no; that he had seen the judge, and obtained permission to keep them in a room outside. Upon being asked where the women were kept, he replied that they were lodged in the entry-way, between the wall of the room and door of the cages. But few of the jails are fitted for the purpose of confining human beings, and in two of the most miserable of these women have been the keepers in the absence of the sheriff.

English Grain Prospects.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (who, we understand, is editorially connected with the London *Economist*,) writing under date of August 9, has the following review of the grain crops of Great Britain and the Continent:

But if we assume that the crop of wheat in this country will be below an average, what is likely to be the course of the market between the present time and the close of the year? There are some who persist in believing that the value of wheat in this country must continue to rule high, but I may state that these are few in number. Most persons, indeed, connected with corn trade, are of opinion that in the event of the crop of wheat being under an average, but not greatly deficient, the quotations, in the face of our large prospective importation, must give way. To those who have not watched carefully the course of the foreign markets, this assertion has been a matter of surprise; but if we look into the future, and endeavor to ascertain what supplies of wheat we are likely to receive, it is certain that no other conclusion can be arrived at. * * *

From the foregoing remarks it may be observed that, *excluding the United States, our prospects as regards a foreign wheat supply is equal to last year.* In reference to our crop, I am of opinion that *if we should have five weeks fair harvesting at the usual end, it will be satisfactory, giving us at least an average yield.* Assuming, therefore, that we receive no supplies from your side, there is no cause at present for a rise in prices so long as the weather remains fine.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1867.

There is scarcely a feature of change to-day in the local money and stock markets. The former continues to rule close, and discounts are light. Rates are high, which are freely paid for loans.

—The quotations for governments in the New York market show a decline of about an eighth on most of the series. Messrs. McVay & Co.'s report shows the following changes:

U. S. 6s 1881	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107½
U. S. 10-40s	102¾
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107½
July 7-30s	107¼
Gold	142¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110¾
5-20s, 1862	107¾
" 1864	107¾
" 1865	107¾
10-40s	102¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	107½
August 7-30s	107¼
June 7-30s	107¼
July 7-30s	107¼
December Compounds, 1864	117½
Gold	142¾
Silver	135
New 5-20s, '67	107½

—As regards the Railway stock market the *World* notices the leading fancy on the list thus: Erie continues to be dull and neglected by the public and street operators. Under the influence of clique orders to buy, the price opened at 70 to 70½, but fell to 69¾, when the clique attempted to sell. Afterwards the clique in order to rally the market gave an order to *buy 5,000 shares* through a strong brokers' firm in Broad street, not hitherto connected with the clique. Almost at the same moment another firm, confidential friends of the chief manager of the clique's movements, received an order to *sell three thousand shares at the market*, and the order to buy the same quanity with the other brokers' firm enabled them to execute the order to sell with more ease than would have been the case if Erie had been left to itself.

—The quotations at noon to-day received by Mr. Bryan report:

Michigan Southern	80¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	92½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	102½
Erie Railroad	67¾
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	84½

—The loss of legal tender is accounted for partly by the by the New York banks last week purchase of government gold, partly by presentation for redemption at the Treasury office of matured compound interest notes, and partly, though to a less important extent, by the recent remittances to the West. But while the banks are thus weakened in the more essential item of reserves, and are consequently disposed to be less liberal of aid to the street houses, private lenders are offering larger sums on call than are necessary to meet the wants of the borrowing interests in a temporary form; and this fact tends to keep the market in a smooth and comfortable condition, as far as relates to demand loans.

—The most marked feature of the statement of averages for the past week, as reported by the Philadelphia banks, is the large increase of $1,115,670 of legal tenders. The deposits show an increase of $94,544. The loans decrease $150,359. The specie and the circulation were not materially changed. The decrease of the amount due from banks about equals the increase of the amount due to banks. The clearings show a decrease of $1,416,551, and the balances an increase of $51,496. The statement is more favorable than was expected.

—Mining shares in Boston are still inactive, but there is a steady and noticeable demand day after day for certain stocks, which indicates that parties are acting on personal knowledge of their value or a confident belief in their ultimate worth. Allouez sold quite freely at 8½ to 8¾. Concord found buyers at 2. Copper Falls is in good demand at 26¾@26¾. Hancock has improved, selling to-day at 7¼@7½. Pewabic has advanced, selling at 13¾ to 14¾; Quincy sold at 221½, an advance of 3½; Native sold at 1¾.

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IRON TRADE.

FOREIGN—The iron trade was better for the week ending August 24, according to the report made in Eyland's (Birmingham) Iron Circular, but the spirit of the purchases generally is not at all satisfactory. They are but indifferently attended. Orde sare kept within the shortest possible requirements, recurring at brief intervals, and but few specifications outside the limit of positive orders are to be met with. Lowness of price, however temptingly and such opport nities are known to have occurred to the week from other parts of the iron trade in the north of England, south Wales and the Birmingham district—is entirely lifeless to stimulate demand. Hence no material change in prices has to be reported, for such changes as do take place above or below existing. Pig iron has been in better request at the end of the week, for the home demand is manifestly improving. Manufactured iron, on the contrary, is very dull, a slip in the usual export orders, chiefly from Canada, the United States and Australia. Thin sheets, hoops, rail rods and axles are the classes on inquiry. Several works are reported idle. Rushes in all quarters from the center of commerce are by no means rare in London. Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow is in every respect of a de pressing character. No sympathy with the Irrepressibles above alluded to, is made of depression in prices, but simply of the calling in of sums due and of orders pending up to the hopeful employment of capital and the labor of workmen. Total imports and exports are of concern. "All have to be stopped in the coming winter, and that great pan bets of mining and manufacturing labor discharged, appears now to be placed beyond doubt. What can be the utility—the noble end or purpose—of such an extensive compulsion, which happened at the time when the Luxembourg question was so threatening, and when the Atlantic cable to replace the Schleswig Holstein difficulty, by the continuous interruption of signals, was at all occurs at the season previous to orders being arranged and placed for the winter, but the present circumstances are of a character to be regarded with alarm. Should the season's more than ordinary trade, it will be found that the forces of Britain, daily medium in England, defective in Prussia and bad in France, will be found to be in a position to affect injuriously the internal welfare of the country, to every shilling that goes out for wheat beyond the ordinary needs. Further than the increase of our population—is just so much lost to the trade of the country. The iron trade has not produced the corn for which it is paid. We may as well say so at once. If the harvest prospects of harvest will entail an expenditure of fifteen millions sterling on the country, that would have otherwise have been laid out within it.

NEW YORK.

Although the demand for consumption is small, says the *Iron Age*, there has been a large speculative movement which has stiffened the market considerably. The pressure to sell which was in large extent, on "private terms." In Scotch, the stock is now thought ample supply only for about a fortnight's business, which is low. The demand for American is also unimportant. The following is the report prepared for the Glasgow Herald:

Pig Iron—Copper-Lake, 20@20½; market firm in its tone and steady inquiry, while sales are limited.

Pig Iron—After some large speculative transactions from 1st to 3d inst., the market has become inactive, and 47s 6d for other brands No. 1; Nos. 2 and 3 are neglected. No. 1 Gartsherrie and Coltness are quiet.

Bar—Quiet, at 7@8; Straits; 22@23; Engl-

Spelter—Silesian, 6½; gold holders; store lots, 9¾@—.

Sheet Iron—We reduce our quotations generally on orders—as furnished us by the manufacturer, Marvin.

Leather, Hides and Oil continue as last quoted, with some noticeable improvement in trade. The stock of hides at Boston, instead of being 100,000 hides, is only 50,000 hides. We have no change to report in tobacco. In the fruit market several changes will be noticed. The dry goods trade is looking up somewhat, and an active business is clearly anticipated. Other articles usually quoted are dull and unchanged.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Pig Iron, Bloom, Bar Iron, Nail Steel, Copper, Hardware, Lumber, Cracker, Ale and other Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, August 29, 1867. }

Under continued fair demand for the season, raw iron are held firmly at rates fully up to our quotations. Stocks of favorite makes of standard forge pig are light with the tendency to advance, and other descriptions are very firm in their views of present and prospective value of their stock.

The iron mills of the city are now generally idle, under the impression that they are expecting to resume operations after the 10th or 15th proximo, which will doubtless give increased activity in the entire range of crude irons.

Stocks of fine charcoal forge irons are ample to the demand, but foundry descriptions are in limited supply, and are in demand in a small way at outside rates. The sales of the various descriptions were as follows: Hot blast, cold blast, mottled and white, Charcoal pig is selling at $36@40 ₱ ton, as to brand. Raw iron is quiet but very firm, with sales of English and American from store at $56@60 ₱ ton for ordinary inquiry. Several lots of charcoal iron is firm at $58@63 ₱ ton, gold, for English, and $55@60 for American. Coke iron can be had at $45@50 ₱ ton gold. Anchor sare selling at $54@56, ₱ 2,240 lbs, gold. Refined iron is in demand at 4½@5 cents, as to quality. Hammered scrap is selling at 3½@4 cents. Roller plates are in demand at 6½@7 cents. Boiler plates are for No. 1, and 4½@5 ₱ ton for common and tank. Boats sheet iron is firm at 6½@7 cents. Galvanized iron is in demand at 10@11 cents. Nails are selling at $4@4 50 ₱ keg. Spikes are in demand at 5@5½ cents. Old iron is selling at $40@45 ₱ ton for cast, and $28@32 ₱ ton for scrap.

The iron trade here is rather dull, says the *Bulletin*. This is usually the case about this season of the year. Enough, however, is done to keep the mills in full blast, and to keep the hands at work. The last report foundry has experienced no change, and we think it will be some time ere changes are made. The shipments are comparatively light. The mills have been waiting for the fall trade, and factory orders seem in operation, shipping off their stock as fast as manufactured. Prices remain firm, and will do so with the usual discount, being the ruling rate. Orders fall rapidly, the needed supply is known to be done. They are turning out about four hundred tons per week, and are accumulating a large stock in the fall months. Rolling mill. Factory of Messrs. Tyler Bros. & Co., will go into operation next week. Their machinery is complete, and in connection of energy, industry and good business qualities, they begin with every prospect of success. Messrs. Bedford from Works Company, and Messrs. Jones Byford & Company, are ahead of the work of their furnaces. The former will be located in the upper part of the city, and the latter in Allegheny, above the city. Lawrence Furnace sold for $38.50.

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 31, 1867. }

There is no change worth noting since our last weekly report. Considerable amounts of wool are daily received by our city dealers, for which they pay from 60 to 65c, according to quality. We hear of some sales being made in Washington county of extra clip at 58 to 59c, but these wools are fine, and in very good condition, and worth probably 5 to 6c more than the ordinary wools now being held at 60c. The market still continues dull, and buyers discriminate very closely both in quality and condition in all the purchases they make. Coarse and medium wool at 56@58c; medium wool, 60 to 62c; fine wools, 45 to 47c, and choice clips 50c.

NEW YORK.

From the *Economist* we learn that the market for woolen has improved to some extent, but yet far from being satisfactory to manufacturers; so the wool market is not much better than it might be, and yet manufacturers buy very slow and with a good degree of caution. There is no speculative spirit to be found in anything. For this season of the year the business done is quite large, but this is owing to there are good efforts made to sell, compared with the same season of former years, and the large amount of machinery employed. Western dealers and fabricators are in the market some time in the future condition of trade and manufacturers, and as a consequence, the price of wool is proportionately higher at the West than here. Buyers are now now made by manufacturers do not require such a large amount of fine wool, but of the lower grades, and their orders are for the medium grades, as otherwise but no dium wool is are taken freely. Wools adapted to the fabrication of Cassimeres, while in Illinois and other Western wools sell more freely, because coal at a lower rate than in the Eastern States, and it is a correct purpose that better wool would—consequently, if better wools are sold, they must be taken at a lower price, a great deal of the time, for wools.

A great many manufacturers are losing heavily on their old stocks. Those who were fortunate to sell out last winter are making exposure now, however, who are losing on old stocks are not any more than a year ago, and from the better rates for wool they are selling their new goods. These things must keep a steady and healthy tone to the trade. It is not advisable for all wool dealers to consider fairly what the figures upon wool, or indulge in too many fancy orders.

In fine we shall have to depend upon the foreigner for wool to a perfect extent, for business revives in all the manufacturing centers in the winter. But then those sections of South America which have been largely manufacturers have heretofore boomed largely, have had few visits from that and we look for a large increase in the clip this season. Has fallen off rapidly, there has been a large and increasing demand for combing wools, but the wool can be bought much lower than formerly, and we look for the manufacturers to take hold of this with more will not be much higher than it was before the war. We think the present state of affairs will be highly favorable to the foreign manufacturer, and enables him to produce goods much lower than before the war, and we look for exhibition of fabrics under other circumstances favorable to him at the present time than ever before, and to the benefit of manufacturers.

As we look now, orders for good styles are being sent by telegraph, and the goods delivered in this city in quick time, and the orders are filled as received. While the prospects for wool to sell at lower rates are not encouraging, we think it probable that the condition of things to favor large ideas as to any very remarkable advance. Domestic manufacturers will find that there is no chance for Canada competition, and at the present time it is about as much out of the market as ever.

The sales for the week include 3d,000 ₱ fleece, 20,000 ₱ pulled, and 10,000 ₱ Texas, at 60@62½c, 2,000 ₱ Illinois, 50,000 ₱ California, 20,000 ₱ Ohio, with a small lot of Virginia, picklock at 55c, 8,000 ₱ Louisiana on private terms, 10,000 ₱ fine, 5,000 ₱ Missouri on private terms, 10,000 ₱ Texas, 5,000 ₱ Cape at 45@50c, and 5,000 ₱ Canada at 60c.

No sales of foreign to report.

From the Boston *Bulletin* we learn that there is no new feature in the wool market, though it is not quite so demoralized as at some points upon the seaboard, yet it is still lacking the tone and strength, and long list of the advantages. The selling policy prevails with the majority of holders, especially with such as are *carrying* stocks too heavy for their pecuniary power to sustain, and have put down their feet and set their faces firmly against any further attempt to reduce prices.

Consignors who are easy in their pockets, and not in need of immediate remittances, are beginning to grow restive under the sacrifices incurred by pressing their stocks upon a market which is already overloaded, and shipping any more wool, owing to relatively high rates in the country, and preferring to withhold their wools for a more favorable consumption, when there will be a chance for them to get out from under. Several manufacturers, with a change of policy, they have the co-operation of most of our commission merchants, are holding wool with it for their own interest to protect the wool-buyer and manufacturer from ruinous losses.

Hence, at the ridiculously low prices at which wool is now selling, there are many receivers who refuse to let go their wools at any sacrifice, especially as, practically, are not offered so freely as they have been up to the present time. Indeed, much of the wool now sold during the past few weeks, though disposed of rapidly, has been taken to hold as a matter of a sort of a speculation. It is not wanted for immediate consumption, but for a rise, and good property at present prices; and by the time it is wanted for use in making up spring goods, will doubtless be worth enough more than it is now to pay a liberal interest on the capital invested. Low and medium grades are most wanted, and will continue to be at fair prices.

But, if fine wool is good property for manufacturers to buy, it is equally good for the dealer and country buyer to hold, and we look for a steady tendency in the latter making sacrifices which are not demanded by the existing situation. To be sure, the manufacturer, with large stocks of goods on hand and production being restricted, will doubtless be in want of staple, and the condition and prospects of the goods market

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

A JUST AND THOROUGH RECONSTRUCTION.

An imperfect reconstruction of the Southern States—such a one as is desired by the rebel element in them, and such as is contemplated by the President—would introduce a social and political condition certainly not better than that of Tennessee. It might and probably would be much worse. The trouble in Tennessee arises not from the loyal, but from the disloyal people, who have resolutely endeavored to break down a loyal administration in the State, and to take the control themselves. They have failed, it is true, but they have greatly disturbed the quiet and prosperity of the State in the attempt. And they might, perhaps, have succeeded, but for the moral and physical aid furnished for the maintenance of the laws by the Federal Government.

There is every reason to believe, that similar and worse purposes are entertained in other States, and that these purposes give nerve and stimulus to the opposition maintained against the law of Congress for a just and thorough reconstruction. The encouragement, given to the aspirations of the rebel element, by the President's policy in one way and by the Democratic party in another, produces the same effect, in continuing the strife and enmity between parties there, that the old copperhead sympathy did in protracting the rebellion. And, therefore, the condition of affairs fully sustains the oft repeated declaration, that the essential character of the political contest, is the same that it was when batteries were thundering their arguments at each other.

Was there the same harmony of sentiment and action in the departments of the Government now, that there was then, the same unanimous and resolute support given to loyalty and right, and the same noble opposition to a treasonable and destructive wrong, the reconstruction of the recreant States and their peaceful reunion with the sister States would be, at this moment, a fact accomplished, and the whole country would be in a condition of order, amity and prosperity, quite up to the anticipations indulged by every patriotic and loyal person, when the insurgents laid down their arms. But a weak and perverse ambition, ever lurking in the bosom of one man, has been fanned by the breath of flattering sycophants till it has blazed up conspicuously and become a bonfire around which a defeated conspiracy and a discomfited political party delight to rally, and revive their shivering hopes. This perverse weakness, by accession to power through a fatal calamity, has become the occasion of all the difficulties in the reconstruction powers.

Such a reconstruction as he would give, would be a virtual subjugation to the power that our armies in the field and our Union men at the polls defeated. It would be such, as Tennessee would have, this day, if the late election in that State had had a different issue. The thing that the South ern States require for their good, to say nothing of the general good of the nation, is a just and thorough reconstruction, such as is provided for in the law of Congress. The antagonistic scheme is no reconstruction, but a submission to wrong and a prolongation of disorder and conflict. The removal of faithful and effective agencies for conducting the Congressional plan, does not destroy that plan, nor defeat, though it may embarass and delay, its accomplishment. It is what the country has decided on irrevocably. It insures, when accomplished, what has been, from the outset of the rebellion, the desire and aim of loyal Union men, a safe, honorable and lasting peace to the whole country.

WHAT MR. JOHNSON MEANS.

Concerning the influences which have given the recent impulse to the President and at present surround him, we gather some idea from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. The explanation of his recent extraordinary action lies in the fact that, having given his ear to the counsels of the men of the ex-Attorney General BLACK school, he has been led to believe that by adopting his present policy he would throw into the canvass in the States where elections are to be held this fall, an element that might give the Democrats a chance. The correspondent's own language is:

"The Fall elections, which are soon to be held in the principal States of the North, will indicate, if not decide, the course of those States at the next Presidential election. The President's action at this juncture will necessarily have its effect on those elections, and will, it is believed, strengthen and encourage the conservative influences now active in those states."

From the same source we learn that the President is under the impression that he has been deceived as to the manner the patronage of the administration has been dispensed, and is disposed to correct the error by having none but supporters appointed hereafter. Says the correspondent already quoted:

"The President also proposes to correct the policy of the Administration in one important respect—the selection of persons for office. Persons have been appointed to office with reference to their local standing and popularity, and not their politics. Thus it has happened that in the Treasury and Postoffice service in the Northern and Western States three-fourths of all the employees are Radical Republicans. The President says he will change all this. The subject has occasioned dispute and irritation between him and the Postmaster General. But the President himself admits that he has gone too far toward conciliation by appointing Republicans to office, and promises to make amends for it."

From all this we learn that Mr JOHNSON has become reckless enough to throw himself into the arms of the Democrats in the North who, from beginning to end, supported the rebellion, and their allies, the rebels who do not give up the cause as lost, but are determined to thwart Congress. In their interest the administration, what is left of it, is to be run. Within little more than three months Congress will assemble again. There is not much actual mischief Mr. JOHNSON can do meanwhile, for we have seen from GRANT's fifth clause in the SHERIDAN removal order, how impotent Mr. JOHNSON is concerning the District commanders. He may remove them, but they will be subject to the orders of GRANT, and through him the policy of Congress will prevail. The Civil Tenure Law has circumscribed his field so materially that the profits and honors to be gathered from any power he possesses over the offices will be small indeed; nevertheless he has but to proceed far enough in the path he is pursuing to insure impeachment speedily after Congress meets.

PERSONAL REPRESENTATION.

That there are defects and errors in the present political system, by which legislation is effected, no one will deny. It is equally obvious that these involve consequences of the nature of wrongs and oppressions to many individuals. An effort to rectify the system, therefore, cannot be regarded as impertinent or unseasonable, and any plan for doing this is entitled to respectful consideration. Its design is good, although the method it proposes for accomplishing it may be defective, impracticable or wrong. The character of the method can only be determined by a fair consideration of it. Such an effort has been made in New York by a society denominated the Personal Representation Society, and its plan has been submitted in a memorial to the constitutional convention, in that State.

Proceeding upon the hypothesis, or rather the fact, that the worst class of party managers have gained supreme control in the nomination of candidates for office, and that *party* discipline divests *individuals* of the liberty of choice, accept as between candidates so nominated by the respective party leaders, the memorialists depict in colors more true than attractive, the practical results of this anti-Republican process. The principal of these results is, that not only are large numbers even of the victorious party personally dissatisfied, but also the entire body of the defeated party, since the former as well as the latter have not their will represented by the successful candidate, nor have they any guaranty that their wishes or interest will be attended to by him, in his legislative acts. To illustrate this further,—both the nominees presented by the party managers may be unacceptable to large numbers of the people. But they have, under the present system, no alternative but to vote for the one who is alternative but to vote for the one who is the least exceptionable to them. Although there may be scores of better men, for whom they would like to vote, yet as they are not formally nominated, to vote for them would be throwing away their votes, and perhaps insuring the election of the one of the two nominees whom they consider most exceptionable. To escape this danger they submit to party discipline and the party managers, and vote for the candidate who will least misrepresent them, or least ignore or jeopardize their interests as citizens.

The proposed remedy is, to return as nearly as possible to the pure and simple Democracy of ancient times, that admitted of a direct vote of the people in the enactment of laws. But as this, in a large population and extensive country, is impracticable, it proposes by local elections to choose proxies, who on receiving a specified number of votes shall be the representatives of those casting them and act for them in the legislative body. Those who do not receive the requisite number of votes, may nevertheless—since the vote in legislation, both of these and the former class, is to be according to the number of proxies or votes which members severally represent—transfer them and the prerogative of representation to others in the same condition, till the requisite number of proxies for membership are held by one man. By this method the representation of minorities and individuals, it is argued, would be secured and the virtual disfranchisement of minorities, which is charged on the existing system of election and legislation, be avoided.

We are not sure that the method proposed is practicable. Nor is it certain, that corrupt men would be kept out of political positions and influence, even if it were practicable. If this result could be brought about by this or any other plan, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Legislation, as it is, shows the need of some improvement in the bodies that produce it. If it can be effected, by any change in the process of their election, no patriot will oppose the change.

GEN. GRANT'S REMONSTRANCE.

Those journals who are laboring to make GRANT responsible for the acts of the President withhold the fact that with Mr. STANTON or anybody else in the War Department the President could, if he chose, have done the same things. The removal of STANTON and the ordering of GRANT to perform his duties were not necessary to the removal of SHERIDAN. No Secretary of War could have stopped him, for he was acting as the commander-in-chief of the army, and it seems to us simply dishonest to hold a subordinate responsible for the acts of his superior. Concerning the order removing SHERIDAN, GRANT could only remonstrate, and this he did. This the Washington *Chronicle* asserts, and comments on as follows:

"The important fact has transpired that General Grant has formally protested to the President, in strong terms, both against the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan. The protest against Stanton's removal, we understand, was written several days after the act of suspension had taken effect, and is understood to have expressed the opinion that there was no legal authority for the removal. It was remarked at the time of the publication of the correspondence under the Hon. Mr. Stanton's removal, that no communication from General Grant to the President appeared among the rest. This appeared singular, as it was to be supposed that the General had taken some action in support of that official, or order assigning him to the war portfolio. The reason why it was not published is now apparent. Such of the correspondence as was published was of course that which emanated from the President, General Grant's Ritter was suppressed because it would have dispelled the illusion which the President desired to maintain, that he had the support of General Grant in the removal of Stanton. The remonstrance against the removal of General Sheridan is said to be couched in very emphatic language, and brought forth from the President a reply covering a dozen pages, which, after much argument, closed by reiterating his determination. These documents are, for the present, withheld by the President. The country will demand of the President that he makes this correspondence public."

The correspondent of the *Times* has the following version:

"When Gen. Grant was first apprised of the President's intention to remove Secretary Stanton he sent him an earnest protest against the act. In this letter he expressed the belief that the President had no legal right to make the removal—that possibly an astute lawyer might furnish him with authority for it, but that in his opinion the gravest reasons of public policy demanded that the removal be not made. To this the President made no reply. Gen. Grant's acceptance of the War office was subsequent to this and after the removal had been accomplished.

"Gen. Grant's remonstrance against the removal of Sheridan, which was sent to the President on Monday, was brief and even more emphatic than his protest against the removal of Stanton. The contents of the letter have not been made public nor exhibited to any one, but enough is known of its character to warrant the statement that he urge the President for financial, patriotic and all other considerations not to make the removal. To this the President replied at length in a letter covering ten or twelve pages of paper. He argued the case in his usual style, and closed with a reiteration of his determination."

Meanwhile the country recognizes the fifth clause inserted by GRANT in the President's order removing SHERIDAN, as proof fully establishing the position of the General in opposition to the object sought to be attained by the President, and of his determination to have the policy of SHERIDAN carried out. It has been well said that in effect the fifth section declares: "Mr. JOHNSON may remove District Commanders, but appoint whom he may, their administration of the law shall be subject only to the orders of General GRANT."

Candid men will regard it as an extremely fortunate circumstance for the country and the cause of freedom that Gen. GRANT has the position, power and will thus to defeat the intentions of the unprincipled man who afflicts the country in the Presidential office.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR

The best evidence of the truth of the statements made in many journals concerning the high price of flour and the cause of it, is supplied by the city of Chicago, the center of the trade, and by the Legislature of Illinois, the great grain growing State. The simple reports, in the Chicago papers, of the grain transactions, clearly prove that there are speculative efforts to keep up, or raise the price of grain. One, at least, of the papers of that city has minutely exposed the methods by which the speculative operations are conducted. The case was so outrageously dishonest, that the Illinois Legislature enacted a law against the practice. Recently large numbers of prosecutions have been commenced under the law against the prominent grain dealers for continuing the practices prohibited. The process of buying and selling, without a grain of wheat changing hands or being owned by the parties, is pronounced gambling, and such contracts are by the law declared null and void.

It is nonsense, therefore, to say that the high prices are owing to the farmers keeping back their grain, while the immense warehouses in Chicago bursting with grain show that the farmers have sold. It is not much more like sense to charge high prices upon the newspapers, because they announce occasionally the reports of fears of bad crops in Europe. For our part, we do not intend to injure or defame any body, but we feel assured that prices of flour and grain are too high, and that the principal cause is the speculative operations referred to.

THE Salzburg Conference between NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH is doubtless more important, as bearing on European affairs, than any event that has occurred for some time. The "defensive alliance," which is reported to have been entered into, of course means an agreement between France and Austria to make common cause against Prussia—an alliance which will most likely stimulate the warlike despotism and preparations of the latter, if it does not precipitate the rupture which must at no distant period take place. The agreement would seem also to contemplate positive concessions by Prussia under the idea of the strict observance of the treaty of Prague. This looks very much as though France had succeeded, in a contingency, in using Austria to pull NAPOLEON's chestnuts out of the fire; for it is not Austria as much as it is France that is troubled about the growing power of Prussia through Germanic consolidation. We may reasonably look for an early discharge of tart diplomatic notes, for it is hardly possible that BISMARCK will long keep silence.

THE AMERICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We are gatified to learn, from an authentic source, that this important enterprise for the nation, and particularly for the States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, as well as its various important connections, not only East and West, but to the North and South, has assumed a substantial shape. We called the attention of our readers to the "American Central Railroad" in one of our issues last year. We are now pleased to be able to congratulate its managers upon getting its affairs in a satisfactory shape, so that the work can be pushed forward with vigor to completion. This road starts at the city of Fort Wayne, in the East; runs a due sectional course through the States of Indiana and Illinois to New Boston, on the Mississippi; from thence through the heart of the young but great and growing State of Iowa, to a connection with the great Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, a total distance of 585 miles. We venture the assertion, there is no one continuous line of Railroad on this continent, from its extreme points, even approximating it in distance, that passes through a richer or more fertile section of country than this American Central. It traverses that portion of Illinois and Iowa where they have inexhaustible beds of coal, as well as the fine timbered sections of Indiana and Illinois. It has the advantages of all the present constructed lines in distance between the great East and the great West.

For comparison, we will give the distances of the several leading routes:

From Omaha to Fort Wayne is	585 miles.
Fort Wayne to Pittsburgh	320 "
Pittsburgh to New York, via Allentown route	431 "
Total from Omaha to New York	1,336 miles.
Omaha to Chicago	500 miles.
Chicago to Dunkirk, via Michigan Southern and Lake shore lines	498 "
Dunkirk to New York, via Erie Railroad	460 "
Total	1,458 miles.

Making the great saving in distace between New York and Omaha, by the above comparison, of 122 miles.

Omaha to Chicago	500 miles.
Chicago to Buffalo, via Michigan Southern and Lake Lines	558 "
Buffalo to New York via New York Central	442 "
	1,480 miles.
Omaha to New York via American Central and connections	1,336 miles.
Difference in favor of American Central	144 miles.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROUTE.

Omaha to Chicago	500 miles.
Chicago to Buffalo, via Michigan Central	622 "
Buffalo to New York via New York Central	442 "
Omaha to New York via American Central and connections	1,564 miles. 1,336 miles.
Difference in favor of American Central	228 miles.

It will open up and develop a country that will furnish a local traffic of immense magnitude, and make the "American Central" self-sustaining, independent of its large prospective through business. It is destined to be an avenue for the shipment of live stock to an unlimited amount. To give some idea of the stock trade from this section of the West, which is yet in its infancy, we will state, there was shipped from Fort Wayne the past three months, via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, eastward, about one thousand car loads of live stock, and all originating there and from her connections, with the present roads at that point.

Our city is largely interested in the completion of this great central route to the West, and we hope and trust its managers will push it forward to an early completion. This is one of the roads, demanded by the laws of trade, traffic and commerce, not only from its favorable location, shortening and straightening distances, but the enterprising tillers of the soil, stock growers, and every department of industry, along its entire length, demand additional avenues and facilities for transporting of their rich abundance. We confidently hope and expect to be able within the next three years to ship direct from this great manufacturing metropolis via the "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago," "American and Central" and "Union Pacific Railways," to the several States and Territories which will naturally become tributary and consumers of our manufactures. After we have seen it demonstrated, as in the case of the Union Pacific, that a road can be constructed at the rate of one and a half to two miles per day, it is no great stretch of the imagination to say, that this line can be opened up even in less time. Now, in view of all these increasing avenues opening up to us, through the great and growing West, does it not behoove us to move with more earnestness and more determination in opening up and completing increased avenues to the eastward of this naturally great Railroad Center?

It must be patent to every intelligent business mind, that the "Allegheny Valley," as well as the "Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads" should be constructed to their respective eastern terminus at the earliest day possible. We say to the managers of those two great but uncompleted lines, *go on.*

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once!"

GEN. SHERIDAN goes out and Gen. THOMAS goes in. It is six of one and a half dozen of the other—simply a change from S to T. Mr. JOHNSON didn't understand it. Gen. GRANT did. Gen. SHERIDAN's orders, and the action under them, were offensive to the President, and he removed him. That was his prerogative under the law. He appointed Gen. THOMAS. That was his prerogat ve too. Then comes the General's prerogative under the law. Here it is, in his direct order to Gen. THOMAS, the new commander:

"Major General G. H. Thomas will *continue to execute* all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District as the *time of his assuming command* of it, unless authorized by the *General of the Army* to annul, alter or modify them."

The culmination, or, in other words, the *nub* of the whole thing, from the first flush of the President's anger at SHERIDAN's radical ways, to the rubbing of his hands with delight when the change was made, or even to the astonished look with which he read GRANT's special order, as above—the nub of it all is in General GRANT's continuing SHERIDAN's orders until they be superceded or modified by *himself*. It shows that the General does not take his understanding of the Reconstruction law through precisely the same channel that the President does. It shows that he understands his own duties under the law, and that he has put his foot down quietly, as is his wont, and firmly, to perform them.

If acts speak, that is what they teach, and every patriotic man will rejoice in it. It promises the safe and speedy reconstruction which the law of Congress contemplated, and which the interests of the whole country, and particularly of the Southern States, demand. Whatever opposition of views there may be between the President and the General, is on this point. The latter, having simply the purpose to execute, within his sphere, the law of Congress, is in favor of fair, direct and effective action in that direction. The President, unfortunately, is cumbered, perplexed and entangled with his own policy, his whims and his passions, to such a degree as to hinder reconstruction, unless it shall be in harmony with his will, and that would be to frustrate it altogether. It is well, therefore, that although the President may have the right to name the commanders, he has not the unlimited prerogative of directing and controlling their action.

THE Maryland Constitutional Convention, before adjourning, revised the old doctrine of human rights, and indicated what henceforth is to be the sense of the Democracy on the subject. From the existing bill of rights it struck out the following:

"ARTICLE I. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equally free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and enjoyment of the proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness."

Considering that the Convention was composed almost exclusively of men claiming to be "Jeffersonian Democrats," the above, it must be conceded, is decidedly progressive. We shall next hear that the Declaration of Independence, as a whole, is a bundle of heresies.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, heretofore opposed to impeaching Mr. JOHNSON, has taken decided grounds in favor of that policy. The St. Louis *Democrat* repeats its former arguments in favor of it. The *Nation* does not hesitate to say the tendency is towards impeachment, in spite of the fact that it would tend for the moment to make great men of the small ones who first proposed it. The New York *Post* is to be quoted on the same side; and it is impossible for Mr. JOHNSON, unless he keeps himself in ignorance of the manifestations of public sentiment, to disguise from himself that persistence in his present course will surely eventuate in his impeachment by Congress.

THE New York *Tribune* says:

We are not of those who are content now that Gen. Thomas has gone to New Orleans, and assure the people that the country is safe so long as Grant remains in the Cabinet.

The *Tribune*, when the rebellion broke out, expressed itself "content" to let the South "go in peace." After years of fighting and millions of treasure and rivers of blood had been expended, the same paper expressed itself "content" to purchase a disgraceful peace and pay the slave-holders four hundred millions of dollars for the damage they had sustained. And when, finally, contrary to its expectations the rebellion had been crushed and the Republic saved by GRANT, the *Tribune* was "content" to permit the organizer and leader in the great wickedness to go free and promptly furnished him bail. Of course it will be "content" with nothing now that is inconsistent with its past course.

THE New York *World*, after several times perusing the fifth section of the order removing SHERIDAN, which *did not* proceed from Mr. JOHNSON, comes to the following conclusion concerning it:

That is to say, all General sheridan's orders will remain in force, notwithstanding his removal, and General Thomas is forbidden to make the slightest change in any of them, unless authorized by the General of the army.

Exactly! Never was the impotency of a public act, designed to produce radical results, made so complete and entire as the order removing SHERIDAN by the insertion in it by GRANT of this little fifth section. Probably LEE was not more astonished at GRANT's famous flank movement by the left than was the President at this taking of the responsibility by GRANT.

IT is a pretty good evidence of the feeling of Democrats, in Allegheny county, that the Convention was afraid to indorse Mr. JOHNSON, even by resolution. Yet, we notice that Mr. JOHNSON's special friend and organ in this city, who was also an active member of the Convention, feels greatly consoled under the result, because the vote of the Convention, on the indorsing resolutions, shows better for Mr. JOHNSON, than the nominating vote did for the successful Senatorial candidate. This looks rather discouraging for the Senatorial candidate even in his own party, to say nothing of the Republican side.

TO THE New York *Tribune* the suspension of STANTON and the removal of SHERIDAN are precious strokes of fortune, since they afford it an opportunity to gratify its hate for GRANT—a hate equaled only by the affection it felt for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and which the chief editor signaled by becoming, contrary to the united sentiment of the loyal people, bail for the head traitor. Abuse of Gen. GRANT is as natural to the *Tribune* as was the declaration in favor of allowing the rebellious States to go in peace, and, when they had been whipped into submission, to offer bail to the organizer and leader of the rebellion. The *Tribune* would not be itself if it did not abuse Gen. GRANT.

FROM no journal is abuse of GRANT for Mr. JOHNSON's order removing SHERIDAN so natural as the one whose editor became bail for JEFFERSON DAVIS. It would be out of place and inconsistent did the New York *Tribune* not attempt to make GRANT a party to the removal of SHERIDAN—omitting all notice of the fifth section, virtually nullifying the act of the President, which is the only part GRANT had in the business. Is there not some other great traitor who wants bail? He will experience no difficulty it procuring it at the *Tribune* office.

THE *Post* still asks us to furnish the proof that Judge WILLIAMS was never a repudiator. We will undertake to furnish it when the *Post* makes the charge. Meanwhile it would be just as reasonable in us to demand proof that Judge SHARSWOOD was not at some time or other a gambler or bigamist—offences which nobody intimates he was ever guilty of—as for the *Post* to demand proof that Judge WILLIAMS was never in favor of repudiation.

CAUTION was wisely recommended in the Democratic Convention of last week, but the reckless talk and resolutions usual on such occasions should drive away "the *good* Republicans." The number of those found in that connection, we imagine, is not very large, and the few *bad* ones that have roughed in with the party doesn't seem to promise it much comfort or strength.

THE illness of General THOMAS will prevent the immediate execution of the order removing General SHERIDAN, unless some other General is named as his successor. The latter contingency is thought to be not improbable, and it is suggested that Gen. HANCOCK may be substituted for General THOMAS.

Whipping a Girl and What Came of It.

As evidence that, in the State of South Carolina, attachment to old customs has not died out in these degenerate days, we give an item of intelligence from that famous State. We find it in an official report that sets forth the case, the legal proceedings thereon and the result. It appears that a difficulty of some sort arose between a colored girl name Phillis Ruffin—namesake of the first-gun Sumter man—and a white young *lady*. The latter undertook to whip the former, and the former naturally resisted the effort. This of course constituted a small war of races, which resulted in favor of the darker and stronger belligerent, to the everlasting disgrace of the old South Carolina discipline.

The father of the discomfited young white lady, horrified and indignant that the first law of nature had been re-enacted in favor of negroes, and that under its provisions a nigger gal had resisted the application of the whip in the hand of his fair daughter, associated with himself other members of the famous chivalry, and took the negro girl into the woods, stripped her of the more substantial portions of her clothing, and laid upon her skin *one hundred and forty-six* blows, with rods, besides other blows and kicks, named in the testimony but not numbered. A Justice of the Peace lent some aid, in a sham legal way, to the atrocity. The manly exercise, of four men whipping one poor girl, was witnessed and applauded by a sufficient number of spectators to give the operators all due stimulus and satisfaction.

But the intrusive power, so much complained of in the Southern States, took the matter in hand, and after a trial, in which the most revolting and brutal atrocities were brought to light, the wretches were convicted and sentenced to punishment, mild, even to culpability, when compared with their crime. The same torture inflicted on an enemy taken captive, by Cheyenne or Blackfeet Indians—and they seldom inflict worse—would be deemed deserving of death. The gentle sentence of the court held under military authority gave them, including the South Carolina J. P., punishment by fines and imprisonment at hard labor, for periods of from one to three months.

The whole affair, as we have said, gives evidence that sentiment in that quarter is still to some extent running in the old ruts. It also demonstrates the dawn of a brighter and happier era. The change of administration will lead to a change of sentiment and custom, and it will not be many years before young ladies, inclined to cudgel black girls, will be rare birds, even in South Carolina, and the old chivalry with its romantic exploits, like the above, will become "historical."

EMIGRANT TRAVEL.—There has been a large increase in the number of emigrants passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as compared with previous years. The following shows the number for each month since January 1, 1867:

January	1,196	May	3,731
February	942	June	4,529
March	1,937	July	4,501
April	3,109		
Total			19,965

The emigrants are principally mechanics and farmers, seeking homes in the far distant West.

AN English manufacturing firm save themselves $100,000 per annum, by completely consuming their coal and smoke. The usual dirt and soot is also saved. This piece of news would be more valuable if it explained the process by which the smoke is consumed.

STATE POLITICS.

G. W. Colton, late Prothonotary of Erie county, is announced as a candidate for the Senatorial nomination against Morrow B. Lowry.

The Democrats of Warren county have nominated for Assemblyman, E. B. Eldred, of Conewango.

The following is the Fayette County Union ticket complete: Legislature, Jasper M. Thompson, Menallen township; Commissioner, Josiah S. Murphy, Springfield township; Treasurer, Henry W. Gaddis, North Union; Jury Commissioner, Hervy Morris, Stewart township; Coroner, James B. Ewing, M. D., Uniontown; Poor House Director, James McCloy, Springhill township; Auditor, George D. Moore, George township. H. W. Gaddis having declined the nomination for Treasurer, the Fayette County Union Central Committee will meet on Monday to nominate a candidate for that position.

The Union Republicans of Clearfield county on the 15th inst., nominated the following excellent ticket:—Legislature, Capt. James M. Welch; Sheriff, Sansom B. Lingle; Treasurer, Arthur Bell; District Attorney, John H. Fulford; Commissioner, David Dressler; Jury Commissioner, James Glenn; Auditor, James Irwin, Jr.; Coroner, William R. Brown.

Says the the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: "It having been shown that Judge Thurman, the Copperhead nominee for Governor in Ohio, sent a lot of money and provisions to the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, the Democrats make defence by saying that *Mrs.* Thurman sent some socks to the Union soldiers at Columbus. Judge Shanswood, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in this State, also sent some 'socks' to the Union soldiers in the field, but they were 'socks' at the credit of the nation, on which the soldier depended for commissary, ordnance and quartermaster's stores, in order to enable them to kill rebellion."

The Reading *Dispatch* says: "Our latest advices from Schuylkill county is to the effect that the 'Molly McGuires' took complete control of the copperhead convention held at Pottsville on Monday. Our informant states that there was a disposition on the part of the whites of that party to put white men on the county ticket, but the Irish declared emphatically that their race was entitled to the offices because they furnished nearly all the votes on election day. This difference of opinion created a disturbance that resulted in a free display of revolvers by the Irish, and the sudden exit of the whites from the Court House. The Irish miners then nominated a straight *Democratic ticket*, headed by Randall, for Senator. Surely, Schuylkill needs reconstruction."

The Waynesburg, Green county *Republican*, says:—"Whilst journeying on the coach a few days ago the name of the fall election was broached by some one of the company, when a sedative Pittsburgher who had hitherto been silent, spoke out and said, 'I have known Morgan Williams intimately from childhood up, and he is one of the best men God ever made!'"

The Democratic candidate for Assembly in Indiana county is Capt. Robert H. McCormick.

The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, Joseph W. Frank, of Perry county; Col. Theodore M'Gowan of Franklin; Associate Judge, W. W. Paxton, of Chambersburg; Treasurer, S. F. Greenwalt; Chambersburg; Commissioner, John E. M'Clay, of Lurgan; Jury Commissioner, Addison Imbrie, of Antrim; Auditor, N. W. Witherow, of Metal.

A meeting of Democrats residing in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Legislative District, opposed to the renomination of the present representative, Albert R. Schofield, was held Tuesday evening at a public house on Seventh street, Germantown avenue, Philadelphia. Addresses were delivered by several speakers, who took strong grounds against the renomination of Mr. Schofield, and urged the necessity of maintaining an opposition that will lead to his defeat.

The Beaver *Argus* says: On last Saturday the Union Committee of this county met in this place, and a better attendance we have never seen on a similar occasion. Almost every township in the county was represented, and every committeeman reported "all is well," in his particular locality. General satisfaction prevails throughout the county, and all that is necessary now is to see that our voters go to the polls on election day.

Thos. Rogers, of Lackawannock township, Mercer county, a disappointed candidate for the Republican nomination of Commissioner, announces himself as an independent candidate.

The members of the Republican County Committee of Crawford county will convene at the Court House, Meadville, on Wednesday the 11th of September, for the transaction of important business.

Daniel H. Mulvany, Esq., of Norristown, is urged for the Republican Senatorial nomination in the Montgomery, Chester and Delaware district. Mr. Mulvany would make a first-class Senator.

The Gettysburg *Sentinel* says: The Democratic State Committee think Judge Sharswood ought to be elected because he is a Pennsylvanian by birth. We think he ought to be beaten, because he is a South Carolinian in his opinions.

Governor Geary has issued a warrant of arrest on a requisition signed by J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana. This is a practical recognition of the government, *quasi, de facto*, or what not, existing in that State, which the Executives of many Northern States have declined so far to admit.

At a late meeting of the Republican Standing Committee of Snyder county, the following among other resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson we find a vacillating, time-serving traitor, and therefore unworthy of further notice.

The Republicans of Forest county have nominated the following ticket:—For Assembly (subject to decision of conferees) F. E. Allison, of Hickory; Associate Judge, John A. Dale, Tionesta; Commissioner, Wm. Fleming, Harmony; District Attorney, W. E. Lathy, Tionesta; Auditor, H. H. Stowe, Hickory; Coroner, Dr. W. F. Hunter, Tionesta.

Another Most Extraordinary Cure of Disease.

In detailing a history of the following cure, we feel warranted in doing so from the fact that it is out of the common run of such cases, and therefore warrants us in making special allusion to it. It is that of a young man in Allegheny City, named John Titzell, who, for more than six years, has been afflicted with a disease which threatened not only one of his limbs but even his life.

In the case of young Titzell, no pains had been spared to eradicate from his body the disease which seemed to have taken fast hold of his vitals. The whole system had drunk under the fatal throes of a disease which until DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER was used, was entirely uncontrolled and unmanageable. THE LEG OF THE PATIENT HAD BEEN CUT OFFEN FROM THE KNEE TO THE ANKLE, the bone had been scraped, boiled and bleached, but all to no avail. The bone had been carefully put together again, but the doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved, and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, became full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM,
Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP:

DR. KEYSER:—My wife has been afflicted with a cough and difficulty of breathing for five or six years, which for several years back, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In the case of her case I procured some of your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I bought the first time a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself to a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON,
Alderman, Fifth Ward.

Our son, JAMES PAINTER, some three years ago, was afflicted with consumption of the lungs, for which he was discharged from the army. He was examined by four army physicians, who all agreed that he must die with the disease. We brought him to Dr. KEYSER, 140, Wood street, (how 130 Penn street), who, after sounding his lungs, commenced to treat him, and cured him sound and well. He is now well, and has been so for the past three years. Others afflicted in like manner can likewise be cured.

JAMES PAINTER.
MARY ANN PAINTER.
TEMPERANCEVILLE, Sept. 5th, 1866.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP
AND
KEYSER'S LUNG CURE

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, and Lung examinations, 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. *

Torture.

Who would endure the torture arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured?

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony, when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village. This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and none but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves from intense and life-long torture. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the enconiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we can say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea and similar ills.

CONSUMPTION!

It would take a man a lifetime to read the treatiese that have been written upon this important subject, and if a sick man were to attempt it he would make himself worse by the reading, and die before he got half through. The symptoms of the disease are, hacking cough, expectoration of matter or pus, pain in one or both lungs, chilliness, burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, exhausting day or night sweats, hectic fever, wasting of the flesh or marasmus, sometimes expectoration of blood. These are the usual outward symptoms, apparent not only to the observing physician, but to the patient's friends. There are, however, more important symptoms than these, which are only made manifest by auscultation and percussion, terms which mean, in a medical sense, thumping and listening, and they are employed outwardly in order to ascertain what is going on inside of the cavity of the chest. The signs of symptoms elicited in this way are almost surely to demonstrate the true and exact condition of the respiratory organs. A perfect ascultator can not fail in ascertaining whether the lungs are acting naturally or not. Hence it is the best method of examining the lungs. Their actual condition once discovered, the appropriate treatment is more rapidly arrived at, and every diseased part more completely under the influence of appropriate remedies. We have long been of the opinion that consumption or decay, or wasting of the bodyily strength, was dependent on a depraved state of the blood, which carries, in its course, tuberculous matter, and deposits it in the lungs, or elsewhere in the body, just as calculi or stone is deposited in the bladder, a small particle of which attracts other particles, until it becomes of such offense to the natural functions as to bring on inflamatory action, which action, if it could, would carry it out of the system, and which could have been easily done in the beginning of such diseases. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a complete and perfect cure in the forming stage of lung diseases. It act on the very principle we have stated above, by enabling the scouring or carrying off organs to do a double share of work. Waste and repair are easily comprehended, and if the worn out material be carried off, and the renewing material of a proper character, there must be health and ease, the contrary of sickness and dis-ease. In many cases of consumption which have become settled, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup fails to cure, although it will do good in nearly all. He prepares a medicine called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is a great tonic, and strengthens and restores the parts to be renewed, while it dissolves and carries out from the body those particles of worn out or extraneous matter, which only tend to clog or destroy it, by hindering the renewing material being deposited in the proper place.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partial recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there I called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by DR. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe